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VOL XXV NO. 273 BOMBAY: FRIDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Gandhiji's Bengal Mission Bears Fruit

Progressive Release Of Detenus

Mahatma's Assurance & Govt. Communique

Will Preach Cult Of Non-Violence To "Terrorists"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Despite contradiction by a News Agency, the "United Press" forecast about the immediate release of 1,100 detenus as a sequel to the recent interviews and discussions between Mahatma Gandhi and Sir John Anderson on the one hand and Mahatma Gandhi and Bengal Ministers on the other, is confirmed by a press communique issued this afternoon by the Political Department, Bengal Government.

The communique, after referring to the definite indications of change for the better in general atmosphere due to exertions made by certain leaders to discredit the methods of violence, says:

Mahatma's Assurance To Govt.

"Mahatma Gandhi has assured the Government that he would do his best to improve the political situation in Bengal by preaching the cult of non-violence and creating public opinion in its favour. He has also offered to meet the detenus with the object of persuading them not to resort to or assist terrorism or other subversive activities in future.—United Press.

BENGAL GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

CALCUTTA, November 18.

The Government of Bengal have issued the following Communique:—

"During the last session of the Provincial Legislature the Government of Bengal declared its policy of progressive release of detenus as the situation improved and also gave an assurance that where adequate guarantees of good behaviour were forthcoming, any special cases would be separately considered. In the then prevailing circumstances, Government considered that a wholesale release of over 2,000 detenus might lead to difficulties and possibly a recrudescence of violence. Their policy of progressive release was enunciated in the Assembly on August 9, and was approved by the Chamber. In pursuance of this policy a large number of persons have already been released, and many others have been placed under modified forms of restriction.

CHANGE FOR BETTER

There have since been observed definite indication of a change for the better in the general atmosphere. Recent pronouncements by certain leaders also show that they are exerting themselves to discredit methods of violence. Mr. Gandhi also has assured Government that he would do his best to improve the political situation in Bengal by preaching his cult of non-violence and creating public opinion in favour of it. He has also offered to meet detenus with the object of persuading them not to resort to, or assist terrorism or other subversive activities in future.

In consideration of these circumstances and on a review of the present situation, Government have decided to accelerate the release of detenus or the removal of restrictions on them and have therefore issued orders for the immediate release of about 1,100 detenus subject only to the requirement that changes of address be communicated.

GANDHIJI'S OFFER

As regards the remaining detenus, no more than 450 in number a large portion of whom are in Camps and Jails, Government propose to take up their cases in the near future. Gandhiji has offered to interview individual detenus, a task which he intends to undertake in about four months time and in which Government will gladly afford him every facility. Government hopes then to be in a position to grant immediate release to those detenus in respect of whom Gandhiji may be able to give Government satisfactory assurances after seeing the individual detenus.

In the meanwhile Government will continue to consider relaxation in individual cases.

It is hoped that the steady development of the policy now set forth will result in the ultimate solution of this perplexing and difficult problem.

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

Its success must however depend on the co-operation of the public and the leaders of public opinion in maintaining an atmosphere in which subversive movements will find no encouragement. Government who have throughout been most anxious to carry out the policy of release of detenus as rapidly as possible consistently with the public safety, cordially welcome Gandhiji's offer of assistance in creating the favourable atmosphere that is essential for the success of this policy.—A.P.

"SOMETHING HAS BEEN ACHIEVED"

First Reaction To Bengal Govt. Communique

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The first reaction in Bengal to the Government Communique relating to detenus is generally one of satisfaction that something has been achieved.

The "Advance" while welcoming the move says that Mahatmaji's intervention has borne fruit, partially if not wholly. The paper adds, if Sir John Anderson, before leaving the country, uses his influence and sees that the rest of the detenus are also released immediately he will long be remembered.

CONTENTS OF LETTER.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose declined saying that having been in close touch with Mahatma Gandhi, on the subject of release of detenus and political prisoners since the Andamans hunger-strike and particularly during the last few weeks, it would not be right on his part to issue a state-

(Continued on page 7, column 6)

ENCROACHMENT OF LANDLORDS' RIGHTS

Burdwan Criticises Tenancy Legislation

BOMBAY, November 18.

"We have got a Ministry in Bengal which can be said fairly to represent the spirit of the Burdwan-Ghuznavi Pact. Yet from the Press reports which I have seen during my absence from India, it seems the Chief Minister, Mr. Fazlul Huq, under provocation perhaps, said things which one hardly expected from a man of his position and outlook on life and which might retard the progress of an early settlement of the communal problem in Bengal."

This significant statement was made by His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan, in the course of an exclusive interview to the "United Press" on board the s.s. "Strathaird" which arrived at 2 this afternoon.

When the Communique issued by the Bengal Government ordering the release of 1,100 detenus immediately and wholesale release gradually, was shown to His Highness, he said that he was very glad that a solution was found to the detenu problem at last. "I was certain", he added, "that the Government of Bengal would do its best to meet the detenu problem because, unless absolutely forced, no civilised Government could relish the idea of detaining people without trial."

Continuing the Maharaja made a spirited protest against the land legislations on the anvil of the Bihar Government and the Tenancy Act recently passed by the Bengal Government. Referring to the former he said: "The Bihar Congress Government's move to tax the agricultural income is a very serious matter, not only because it infringes the rights envisaged in the Permanent Settlement, but also the Government's revenues cannot be satisfactorily augmented by taxing a few. The recent clashes of Kisans should remind everyone concerned with what fire the Congress itself is playing."

Referring to the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Act, His Highness said that the abolition of collection of rents by Certificate Procedure would not only retard the collection of those landlords but those who are qualified to use sections of the Public Demands Recovery Act. It further meant that a very heavy expenditure would be suffered by the Government itself, if it was deprived of a quick method of realization. What was more, all estates which were managed by Courts of Wards administration would suffer hardly if they did not get in future this privilege of quick realization. The European Group in the Bengal Legislative Assembly had spoken in no uncertain terms of their disapproval of this piece of legislation.

In conclusion His Highness said:—

"There are misgivings in the minds of many, that the Minister-in-charge of Revenue, who is a Hindu, has failed to do his duties both as Hindu and as landlord. What is more, he was returned from a Landholders' Constituency in the hope that he would protect their interests."—United Press.

HITLER-HALIFAX TALKS

British Ambassador Not To Attend

LONDON, November 18.

The British Ambassador will not attend the proposed conversations between Lord Halifax and Herr Hitler stated Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons.

He added, that conversations will not be in the nature of negotiations and Lord Halifax's visit to Germany is entirely private and unofficial.—Reuter.

Stones Pelted At Mills

Alleged Intimidation Of Peaceful Workers In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 18.

The "Red-flag" Union held a meeting outside the Municipal limits and strikers were asked to concentrate in chawls of Working Class residential areas. Strikers were also exhorted not to resume work even if they had to face starvation.

The strikers are reported to have stoned and broken glass windows. Cases of intimidation of peaceful workers have also been reported from areas where Sec. 144 is not promulgated. Stones were pelted on two mills this morning by large crowd that moved in the mill area. A crowd of nearly 2,500 persons surrounded Raipur mills and prevented workers going to the mills in the morning. But when the crowd moved away, workers went in and started work. For fear of intimidation crowds outside, workers in some mills could not leave the mill compound during the working hours and provisions had to be brought from outside by the mill-owners. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda being attacked was severely criticised by the speakers of strikers' meetings for his attitude. —A.P.

(EARLIAR NEWS ON PAGE 14)

FR. BANK GOLD STOCK INCREASES

LONDON, November 18.

During the week ended November 11 the Bank of France gold stock increased by about 21 million sterling.

This represents transference by the Bank of gold acquired by the French Control. As a result of repatriation of French Capital especially from America and shows that such repatriation must have been on a large scale. Some suggest that the control transferred metal to the Bank in order to create a good psychological atmosphere for the Franc in order to forestall possible attacks on that currency owing to the coming repayment of 40 million sterling London credit to the French Railways.—Reuter's Special.

Prompt Handling Of Panic In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

Slight panic prevailed in the city this morning when the tension between the Hindu and Muslim goondas which lasted for the past several days, took a turn for the worse. A prompt handling of the situation by the authorities and Congressmen prevented it from developing further.

Receiving information Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, visited all streets, lanes and by-lanes of the city in car and thus alleviated the panic among the public. Following the Congress President's tour normal work was resumed by businessmen and shop-keepers.—United Press.

Mahadeo Jute Mill Strike

CALCUTTA. November 18.

About five hundred operatives of the Mahadeo Jute Mills, Bally, Howrah, have been rendered idle as a result of the strike of weavers and spinners on the question of wages.—A.P.

Good Place For Next War

Premier Negrin On Why Italians Wished To Stay In Spain

BARCELONA, November 18.

Declaring that the Spanish Government will reply to the Non-Intervention proposal regarding the withdrawal of volunteers within a few days, Premier Negrin at a Press Conference alleged that the Italian troops in Spain totalled 1,50,000. He added that if 5,000 were recalled, the Government would be obliged to withdraw the International Brigade while "the Rebels would be relieved of their wounded."

Premier Negrin added that he believed that the Italians wished to stay in Spain because it was a good place for the next war.

The military situation was better for the Government than a year ago and it would be better in 1938. He hoped the war would be over in two years.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH AGENT TO FRANCO

Spanish Govt. Resent Action

LONDON: Nov. 17.

"Profound displeasure" at the British Government's action in appointing agents in "Nationalist" Spain is expressed in a note transmitted by the Spanish Ambassador in London to the Foreign Office.

The note considers that the action implies the abandonment of the policy of abstaining of all official relations with those revolting against legally established Government.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FRACAS AT FOOTBALL MATCH.

NAIROBI, Nov. 18.

The riot reported on November 16 arose out of a dispute during a football match between the King's African Rifles and a team of interned deserters, according to a Government announcement.

Two men came to blows. The Referee stopped the fight but a fracas ensued in which some Eritrean spectators armed with pieces of firewood attacked the military, whether players or spectators. Simultaneously another party of deserters moved on the King's African Lines. The camp guards took prompt action by opening fire and order was restored in a few minutes.—Reuter.

DOMINICA IN LORDS

LONDON, November 18.

An interesting little bit of legislation was tackled in the House of Lords when the House adopted the second reading of a Bill providing for the separation of the Dominica from the Leeward Islands and making it a separate colony. The intention is that Dominica hence forth will be governed as part of Windward Islands.

Marquess of Dufferin explained that the transfer was due to the fact that Dominicans' racial characteristics were more allied to windwards than leewards, their language being a *patois* of French and religion predominantly Catholic.—Reuter.

Fierce Fighting In China

Nanking To Be "Another Madrid"

70-MILE LONG LINE OF CHINESE TROOPS

NANKING: November 18.

THE EVACUATION OF THE CAPITAL IS NOW IN FULL SWING AND ROADS ARE THRONGED WITH REFUGEES, ANTICIPATING INTENSIVE BOMBARDMENT. THE PERSONNEL OF ALL GOVERNMENT OFFICES WILL HAVE LEFT BY FRIDAY.

To-night in the compounds of the War Ministry and other Ministries bonfires are ablazing of dispensable archives. Only Foreign Diplomats and Chinese Military Leaders will remain behind, but all arrangements to evacuate the former when an emergency dictates, have been completed.

The Japanese advance has only served to heighten the Chinese determination to check the Japanese at all costs.

"Nanking—another Madrid" ha become the prevailing battle cry.

The present Chinese line is 70 miles in length, stretching from Yangtse River at Hupukou through Changshu Chenneyi and Kashing to Chapoo on the Hangchow Bay.

Major fighting is at present in the south of lake Tai where the Japanese are trying to force their way round the lake and strik behind Soochow.

Heavy reinforcements are being sent to strengthen the line near Soochow. Chinese troops are also taking their position round Nanking.

Meanwhile "the Chinese Ironside" under the command of General Chang Fahkwei have launched a fierce counter offensive against the Japanese advancing on Nanking and in the neighbourhood of Tashing heavy fighting was progressing at midnight.

300,000 CHINESE KILLED

SHANGHAI, Nov. 18.

Chinese casualties in Shanghai area excluding Yangtse region and Hangchow Bay is estimated by a Japanese army spokesman at 300,000 between August 23 and November 16 of which 91,000 were left on battlefield including 10 000 during the last ten days.—Reuter.

Japanese Troops Loot Foreign Property

SHANGHAI, Nov. 18.

Japanese troops in the Hungjao road residential area looted a number of homes flying British and American flags, according to the British and American owners who visited the area this morning.

The Japanese authorities posted notices forbidding the troops to enter foreign property but they were apparently ignored.—Reuter.

WAR AGAINST COMINTERN

Japan Recognises Franco Because His Policy Agrees With Hers

TOKIO, November 18.

The Foreign Minister has announced to the Cabinet Japan's decision to recognise General Franco, states the "Asahi Shimbun" which adds that Baron Hirota explained that the Franco regime some time ago requested such recognition and Germany and Italy had made an informal representation in that connection.

After careful consideration the Foreign Office found that General Franco's policy agreed with Japan's and that he was conducting a holy war against the Comintern in the forefront of the Anti-Comintern battle line.

The newspaper concludes that this development together with the Italo-German recognition of Manchukuo means that the Anti-Comintern Bloc will be greatly strengthened and the international situation become tenser.—Reuter.

ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOLS' FUND

London "Times" Supports Archbishop's Appeal

LONDON, Nov. 18.

"The claims of persons of mixed British Indian race to the sympathy and help of the people of this country are peculiarly strong at the present time" says the "Times" in a leader on the appeal launched to-day by the Archbishop of Canterbury on behalf of the Anglo-Indian Schools' Fund.

It would have been difficult, if not impossible, for Britain to make her incalculably great contribution to the material good of India and to build up the Indian Empire without the aid of this Domiciled Community.

Pointing out the grave increasing difficulties, in which the changes of recent years have placed the community, the "Times" states. "A good sound education is lower and be a reproach both to an essential need of the commu- this country and Christianity in nity if it is not to sink lower and India".—Reuter

Germany Closing Down Consulates In Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 17.

It is announced that the German Government is closing its Consulates General at Leningrad and Tiflis and the Consulates at Kharkov, Vladivostock and Odessa not later than January 15 as a result of diplomatic negotiations concluded on November 15.—Reuter.

Austria Hungary Follow Suit

VIENNA, November 18.

"De Facto" recognition of General Franco by Austria is deduced by an official of the Reichspost from the news that the Austrian Government since September have been in contact with the Vienna representative of Nationalist Spain. It is understood Hungary has also granted de facto recognition.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wealthy, Bombay Sunni bachelor highly educated, guaranteed character 25, desires marrying modern or orthodox girl of equal status. No Shia-Sunni restriction. Write Box No. 9384 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates—"The Way to Big Pay" on sending addressed envelope.—Bombay Service Institute, 203, Hornby Road, Bombay. (9367)

Wanted—Paid Organiser on Rs. 60 p.m. with increment and office expense to organise a unique scheme. Apply to Post Box 10009, Calcutta. (9287)

Wanted Canvassers in all important towns for our superior quality hand-woven materials. Apply Ananda Vilas Wvg. Co., Kara, Eranhipalam Post, S. India. (9369)

62. TO BE LET

To Let Bungalows at Varsova Sea Face. Apply to S. D. Mehta & Co., Ltd., Rahman Building, Churchgate Street, Fort. Telephone No. 20648. (9385)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay: Shorthand Classes (Pitman's System) are being held at the College from 8-30 to 10 a.m. every day except Saturdays. Fees: Rs. 20 and Rs. 16 per term for Elementary and Speed Classes respectively. Admissions are made daily. For admission and other particulars apply to the Principal. (7229)

327. AGENTS WANTED.

Experienced hand Travelling Agents are wanted for Sindh, Punjab, and other provinces for Shoe apply to London Shoe Factory Mundi Syed Khan, Agra. (9390)

341. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Wanted Financiers upto One lakh of rupees in a going concern of long reputation and trade marks. Highly profitable, good interest or commission or part. Correspondence strictly private. Apply Box No. 9378. "Bombay Chronicle."

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted Broker to arrange Loan. Apply Box No. 9383, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS ARE INVITED for works of construction of sewers in certain roads near Shivaji Park, Mahim, and will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 29th November, 1937.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification etc. will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 for each tender copy, by the City Engineer who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tenders.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1937.
(7271)

THE NEW INSURANCE, LIMITED
(Estd. 1933.)
H. O. Benares City.

WANTED BRANCH MANAGERS for Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Rajputana on starting salary of Rs. 300 per month besides travelling and liberal office allowances. Only very experienced men, capable of producing sound business at reasonable cost and willing to provide necessary guarantee and securities should apply immediately for personal interview to:—

PANDIT GOVIND MALAVIYA,
M.A., LL.B., M.L.A.,
Managing Director.
(7228)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
STORES DEPARTMENT

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Lead Pig for immediate delivery on the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Monday the 29th November 1937 together with an earnest money deposit of Rs. 500. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tenders for Lead Pig."

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. P. SALDANHA,
Chief Storekeeper.
566, DeLisle Road, Bombay No. 11
19th November 1937.
(7262)

Public Notices

THE STEEL CORPORATION OF BENGAL, LTD.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Sec. 77 of the Indian Company's Act, 1913, the Statutory Meeting of the Steel Corporation of Bengal, Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1937, at 11 A.M

AGENDA:

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report of the Corporation made up to the 31st October, 1937.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 5th Nov. 1937.
7261.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Veterinary Graduates for the post of the Slaughter House Inspector in this Municipality. The grade of the post is Rs. 100-10-200 plus Rs. 5 as cycle allowance.

The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for one year in the first instance.

Applications stating age, caste, qualifications, previous experience, and accompanied by copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before 2nd December, 1937.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Public Health Department,
Ahmedabad Municipality,
15th November, 1937.
7260.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1457 of 1928.

MORESHWAR BHASKER PRADHAN and Anr ...Plaintiffs.
versus.
BHAGWANTRAO P. OVALEKAR & Ors. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated 22nd September, 1937, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs and Trustees of the Dadoba Jagganath Religious Trust Charities all the right, title and interest of the 1st Defendant in the property, admeasuring 350 sq. yds. or thereabouts and bearing Land Revenue New No. 2100, New Survey No. 5/7390, Cadastral Survey No. 1274 of Girgaum Division, situate in the Oart commonly called or known by the name of Bangree Wadi with right of using water from the well of the Oart with free access of the passage of water from the Privy to these premises into the Girgaum Back Road drain as hertofore lying at Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, and bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 1652, 1653 and Street No. 9 and 10.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same that they should, on or before the 10th day of December, 1937, lodge in my office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1937.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
7254.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2038 of 1936.

JASRAJ FUAJI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
THE 2ND LIEUTENANT SALIMKHAN, WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT, Poona. ..... Defendant.

To

The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 2,000 with interest and costs and you are required to enter an Appearance in Court within 10 days from this date and in default the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a Decree for the said sum of Rs. 2,000 interest and costs.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1937.

VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.
7265.

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the V Criminal Sessions of 1937 are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 22nd November, 1937, at 11 A.M. (S.T.) instead of 10-45 A.M.

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the V Criminal Sessions of 1937 need not attend on Monday, the 22nd Instant but are requested to watch the Daily papers to see when their attendance is next required.

A. G. GRAY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 15th November, 1937.
(7270)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Dyeing Masters under the Department of Industries, Bombay for conducting peripatetic dyeing and printing demonstrations in different parts of the Presidency to train dyers, weavers, etc. in adopting modern methods in dyeing and printing of cloth and yarn.

PAY: The provisional scale of pay is Rs. 75-5-100 and is subject to revision. No allowances of any kind are attached to the posts except the permissible Travelling and Daily Allowances.

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates should (a) have completed full dyeing and printing course at a recognised technical institute, (b) possess not less than five years practical experience in dyeing and printing, (c) have knowledge of one vernacular of the Presidency and (d) ordinarily be less than 30 years in age. Preference will be given to those domiciled in the Bombay Presidency.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT: The post is temporary and the appointment terminable by one month's notice on either side. The selected candidate will be subject to the conditions of service, including leave, as may be prescribed for new entrants to temporary posts.

APPLICATIONS: (a) Applications should be complete with evidence as to age, place of birth domicile, caste and sub-caste, details of educational qualifications, particulars of experience and positions held if any together with copies of certificates, and details of the vernaculars spoken and whether employed at present or not.

(b) Applications should be sent by registered post to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay and must reach him on or before 10th December 1937.

(c) Canvassing for appointment in any form will be a disqualification.

Applicants who may be called for interview at Bombay will have to do so at their own expense.
(7266)

Auction Sales

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 57 CASES ART SILK YARN No. 150A PURA SIKI.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 19th day of November 1937 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) near Hanuman Temple Tamba Kanta, Pydhownie, by order of Messrs. Kishorbhai Girdharbhai & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sakarchand G. Shah & Co. of Hanuman Building Tamba Kanta.

57 cases each 200 lbs art silk yarn No. 150A. Purasiki.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY), at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Flat furniture, American Cottage Piano, Remington Typewriter, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Godrej & other Safes, Chesterfield sets, Wardrobes, Remington portable typewriter, etc.

THE BEST SHOW IN THE TOWN! SCREEN SENSATION OF THE YEAR!
BOMBAY TALKIES'

Starring
DEVIKA RANI
third week at
MINERVA
TALKIES
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE
DAILY 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Selznick International presents
RONALD COLMAN
in
The PRISONER of ZENDA
WITH
MADELEINE CARROLL
MARY ASTOR • DAVID NIVEN
RAYMOND MASSEY • C. AUBREY SMITH
AND
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Jr.
as Rupert of Hentzau
Produced by DAVID O. SELZNICK
Directed by John Cromwell
Based on Edward Rose's dramatization of Anthony Hope's novel
RELEASED THRU UNITED ARTISTS

Plans Open. 'Phone 20286

-TO-DAY-
Men may love
and go on loving
for ever and ever
But women will never
learn to appreciate
"PREETAM" found a way
out
IN
Premveer
—A HUNS' COMEDY—
Now at
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-30
Matinee at 2-30 on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

WADIAS'
TOOFANI TARZAN
STEPS INTO
5TH WEEK
AT
LAMINGTON
LAMINGTON ROAD.
DAILY: 2-30; 5-15; 8 & 10-45.

Diwali Celebrations In London

Marred By Tragic Death Of Indian Airman

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 6 (By Air Mail.)

This has been a week of jubilation as well as sorrow for the Indian community in this country. The celebrations of the Hindu New Year all over London have no doubt brought greetings of felicitations in the many Indian homes, but they have been somewhat marred by the news that came from Rouen of the death of Govind P. Nair under most tragic circumstances.

As usual Diwali is being celebrated in London with the usual gusto at different centres and in different manners. We had the other night the traditional All-India Diwali festivity under the auspices of over 20 organisations. These organisations have been responsible for sometime now to bring Indians of different faiths and political thinking at one common gathering. This year's success was noticeable in the presence of over 325 people who feasted in a Kensington restaurant's banquet hall. Wiser by the experience of the last three All-India dinners, Dr. M. P. Mistry and Mr. K. P. Shah the two indefatigable organisers of the Hindu "Sal Mubarak" had left nothing to be desired. None-the-less the unprecedented gathering of over 300 men and women was enough to send any organiser into panic in finding seats for them.

GARBA DANCES.

The celebrations went off till midnight. Gujarat having taken the predominant part in entertaining the guests after the dinner. We had a Bhavnagar group led by Mr. Pattani, son of Sir Prabhashankar. We had Khalsa Jatha group led by no less a person than Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh who looked a picturesque figure in his ornamental turban but unassuming characteristics. Dr. Pratul Bhandari led the Punjab group in the company of Dr. M. L. Kalra and Dewan Sherar. Under the leadership of a Gujarati girl, we had a series of typical Garba dances which did credit to cities like Jodhpur, Benares, Jaipur and Dacca for the graceful sarees worn by the Indian ladies who took part in them side by side with men in 'Kurtas' and 'Churidar' pyjamas. Mr. Pattani, on occasions, filled the post of a successful crooner which made the English professional crooner take a back seat with his orchestra band that had come specially to help the ball room dancing.

Another Diwali festival took place at the Bombay House in 6, Adamson Road where Mr. Jussabhoy Amin was "At Home" to over 150 Indians on Tuesday night. Young Indian students obliged Mr. Amin by contributing special variety items to entertain the gathering, which included Mr. Nadir Kaka of Bombay and Miss Munshi, the daughter of Bombay's Home Member. From Bombay House we had to go to Arya Bhawan two days later where Mr. Margabhai Patel welcomed a large circle of Indian friends to similar festivity. Now to-morrow we have the Diwali celebrations under the auspices of the Indian Social Club which preferred to boycott the All-India Diwali Dinner. There is a vain feeling in the ranks of its Managing Committee that Indians by organising All-India functions in London are depriving the Indian Social Club of its only activity of the year. Naturally, from the reports that have reached me it seems that to-morrow's dinner will be a very poor contrast with the All-India dinner we had at Kensington.

HELP TO CHINA RELIEF FUND.

Diwali festivities are a handy source of income to the secretaries of the China-India Committee which has come out with great distinction for the success of the charity performance arranged on last Saturday at the Piccadilly Theatre given by Mr. Uday Shankar and his company of dancers and musicians. The young secretaries of the China-India Committee attend different Indian functions in the country and return to their headquarters with the "beggar's bowl" full of currency notes, silver and copper. At the All-India Diwali dinner they were fully compensated inasmuch as over £30 were contributed by the merry Indian gathering. At Bombay House Mr. Amin was responsiblie in helping the secretaries to collect over £2 mostly from Indian students. Similar result was attained when the secretaries of the China-India Committee visited Arya Bhawan.

UDAY SHANKAR SCORES.

The Uday Shankar performance at the Piccadilly Theatre has put Indian community on an English map which records the efforts of various charity organisations in this country. The House was full barring a few seats and in the audiences there were rich men as well as poor, there were art c as there were lovers of Orie Art. Paul Robeson, who ra goes out on the eve of his pub engagement, did not want to miss seeing Uday Shankar, though on the following night he had to sing in Cambridge. As an appreciation Mr. Robeson sent flowers through Miss Sehri Saklatvala to Mr. Shankar amidst defeaning cheers. The Nine-Power Conference interfered with the diary of His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador who was one of the patrons of the performance. The same afternoon his Government instructed him to cross the Channel for Brussels and his place in the auditorium was taken by General Chiang side by side with Miss Patricia Koo, daughter of the Chinese Ambassador to France.

Rarely the West End stage has witnessed animated scenes as we noticed on Saturday night in the Piccadilly Theatre. Uday Shankar and his company were given frequent encores and they did their best to respond to the wishes of the appreciative audience within the limitations that were imposed by the L.C.C. regulations.

The success of the performance does credit to the Indian student community in London which was mainly responsible for organising it. It is announced that the organisers spent about £110 by way of theatre rent and other inevitable commitments in connection with a performance, but have collected over £350. Thus the nett taking towards charity amounts to £240, which is indeed an unprecedented achievement of the Indian community in this country. I understand that the China-India Committee proposes to send its first instalment of medical aid to China by purchasing medical necessities to the extent of £300 in the next fortnight. It will be sent out to China in the name of the Indian people with an assurance that the Committee will make further efforts to send another instalment in the course of the next three months.

TRAGIC END OF INDIAN AIRMAN.

Details are now available of the adventure which Mr. Govind Nair undertook in order to bring laurels to India in the sphere of flying. It is now revealed that the young Indian had hardly any experience of flying and the persistent faith created in him by some of his foolish advisers made him feel that he was not only competent to fly the North Atlantic but to fly round the whole world. However, those who are reported to have encouraged him are now out of the picture after his fateful crash and had it not been for the existence of the Hindu Association of Europe in London nobody would have known how the remains of Nair were disposed. Mr. Vallabhdas Mehta, the ordained priest of Arya Samaj, was deputed by the Hindu Association to go to Rouen in response to a telephone call that Dr. Pratul Bhandari received from the British Consulate. Mr. Mehta has now returned to London after cremating the remains of Mr. Nair on Monday afternoon in the presence of French peasants who had kept a vigil for over forty-eight hours. According to competent authorities who examined the crashed aeroplane, it is beyond doubt that the machine was not fit for even a cross country flight, leave aside the question of its competency to cross the Atlantic. Mr. Nair was financed by the widow of Sir Cur-

(Continued on page 3 Col 7)

ACIDITY

Stomach Acidity is one of the penalties of modern life. It arises from a variety of causes—irregular meals, imperfect digestion setting up food fermentation, wrong diet, mental anxiety, etc. Whatever the cause may be, one thing is certain and simple and that is the cure. To correct acidity you must take an alkali or what is called an "antacid." The most widely used alkaline powder, increasingly taken because of its never failing benefit, is MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder, sold in bottles in cartons, both clearly distinguished by the signature, "ALEX. C. MACLEAN." The carton also bears a red seal for your protection. A spoonful of this powder in water, taken after meals when the deadly effects of acidity are most virulent, is a certain corrective. The sensation of sourness disappears and is replaced by a feeling of wholesome cleanness. You feel and know that your digestion is working normally again and that food fermentation has ended.

You should always correct acidity immediately as otherwise you are laying the foundation of the very painful and dangerous condition known as gastric or duodenal ulcer. So effective is Maclean Brand Stomach Powder that it has actually saved many a stomach sufferer an operation for ulcers, but surely it is far better to dispose of the trouble in its early stages by taking a regular dose of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. In your own interests beware of worthless imitations. Genuine Maclean Brand is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India), Ltd., Standard Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. Byramji Cowasji Mistry (45), the Stage Manager of the Royal Opera House, was run over and killed this morning by a train at Church Gate railway station. The head was severed from the trunk.

For evidence of the driver the inquest was adjourned to to-morrow.

A four-year old girl was removed to K. E. M. Hospital by her parents for treatment of burns. She died yesterday morning.

The girl Sunder, residing with her parents at Worli, was playing outside the room whilst her father was shaving. She entered a room where a segree was lighted. The girl's frock came in contact with flames. Her father extinguished the flames and removed the girl to Hospital where she died.

The Coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death.

Sabadove Francis Silva was stabbed in the course of a fight and was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he died early to-day.

An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Twelve persons, alleged to be gamblers, were arrested by the Bombay Police during the three raids in the City last night.

All the accused persons were put up before the Presidency Magistrate, this morning, at the Girgaum Police Court, when they were ordered to be released on bail.

Five persons were arrested in a house on Nesbit Road yesterday at about 3 p.m. on a charge of card-gaming. The Police seized a packet of cards and marked coins.

The Agripada Police arrested six persons on a charge of satta gambling.

Another person was arrested by the Police at Naigaum Chawl last night on a charge of accepting "satta bets."

EDITOR FINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

High Court Discharges Rule Against Bombay M.L.A.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court heard the rule issued against Shanker Dattatraya Javdekar, editor and printer of the "Lokshahi" of Poona.

Their Lordships held that the respondent was guilty of contempt of court by having published comments on a matter pending in the Court of the First Class City Magistrate of Sholapur. But in view of his apology, their lordships did not think it necessary to award him any further penalty than a fine of Rs. 100.

Their Lordships discharged a similar rule issued aginst Mr. P. S. Jadhav, a member of the Legislative Assembly of Bombay, in respect of a speech delivered at Sholapur in June last. In their lordships' opinion, he was not guilty of contempt of Court

SURAT RIOT PRISONERS

To Be Released Soon

Mr. M. Hafiz Golandaz writes:

The Surat Muslim Society is trying hard to get the Surat Muslim riot prisoners released, and the Hindus and the Nagrik Mandal of Surat having supported the cause, have really obliged the Muslim Community.

The Nawab Saheb of Belah, president of the Surat Muslim Society, and Khan Bahadur Baakza saw the Hon. Mr. Nurie on Tuesday in this connection who after having seen the Hon. Home Member, Mr. Munshi, assured them that the prisoners will be released within a very short time.

A UNIQUE SIGHT

in the Annals of the Indian Motion Pictures! If you

STAND AT THE GATE of the MAJESTIC Theatre, you will see the unique sight of

MINISTERS,
UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS,
COLLEGE PRINCIPALS,
HIGH OFFICIALS,
RAJAS and RANIS

All VIEING and RUSHING in HOT HASTE

TO WITNESS the Indian SCREEN EPIC:—

"DUNIYA KYA HAI?"

Which is the HINDI Version of TOLSTOY'S Inimitable Picturization of Humanity—

"RESURRECTION"

with a GALAXY of STARS, who have done FULL JUSTICE to TOLSTOY.

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Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC

LEADING INDIAN TALKIE-HOUSE.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Civil Appointments

Rev. K. Mackintosh, on return from leave, to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona and Kirkee.

Mr. J. A. G. Agha, Superintendent of Excise, Khandesh Division, is granted leave on average pay for three months from 5th November, 1937, with permission to prefix Divali holidays from 2nd to 4th Nov.

Mr. S. N. Kalyanpurkar, on relief, to act as Superintendent of Excise, Khandesh Division, vice Mr. Agha.

Mr. E. de B. Jewell, on return from leave, to be Assistant Commissioner, Northern Division.

With effect from 1st September 1937, a temporary post of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies on special duty, is created for a period of six months, for work in connection with the preparation of a revised edition of the Manual of Co-op. Societies, and to appoint Mr. N. V. Nayak to hold it.

The following appointments are made with effect from 5th November 1937:—

Dr. D. M. Telang, Assistant Professor in Physiology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, to act as Professor of Physiology and Histology at the College.

Mr. C. S. Tamboli, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), Senior Tutor in Physiology, to act as Assistant Professor in Physiology vice Dr. D. M. Telang.

Mr. M. J. Antia, Officiating Deputy Director of Public Instruction, is appointed Officiating Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, from 10th Nov. 1937 vice Mr. M. L. Tannan.

The following appointments are made with effect from 10th November or the date on which they are taken up, whichever is earlier, pending return of Mr. S. N. Moos, from leave:—

(1) Mr. D. C. Pawate, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, to hold special temporary post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

(2) Mr. S. S. Cameron to hold special temporary post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction.

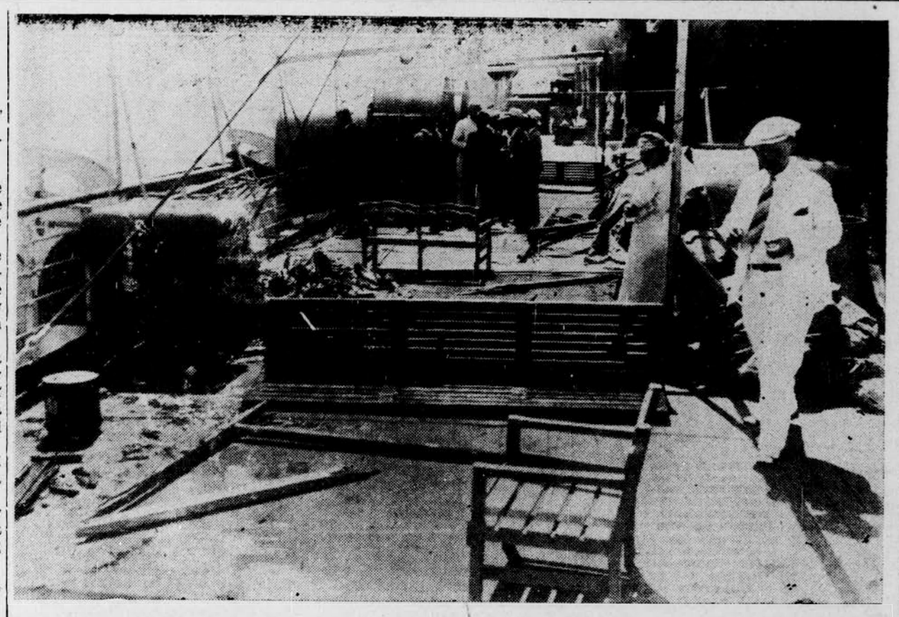
Mr. P. S. Katti, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay, is appointed Professor of Education, Secondary Training College, Bombay, from date he takes charge of the post.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for two months and four days followed by leave on half average pay for one year, six months and two days, with effect from 9th November, 1937.

Rao Bahadur K. R. Bhadrapur, officiating Collector of Surat, is granted leave on average pay for four months from 28th October, 1937.

Mr. Prabhappa Basappa Harti, Mamlatdar, to officiate as District Deputy Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. G. A. Hiremath.

Rao Bahadur Harishanker J. Raval, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Western India States Agency is granted leave on average pay for three months and twenty-five days with effect from the 15th November, 1937, from which date his services will be replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.



DECK VIEW OF BOMBED U. S. LINER:—In sharp contrast to its usual "ship-shape" appearance is this view of the boat deck of the s. s. "President Hoover" after it had been struck by an aerial bomb off the Chinese Coast. The missile penetrated this deck and wrecked the companionway below. One seaman was killed and several injured by bomb fragments.

Japanese soldiers, in full war-equipment, kneeling in front of the famous Meiji-Shrine in Tokyo. They pray for their victory, just before their departure for China.

ALIGARH DEBATES

Trophies And Medals For Competitors From Colleges

The Hon. Secretary Muslim University Union, Aligarh writes:

The All-India Inter-College English and Urdu Competitive debates of the Aligarh Muslim University Union will be held on Friday and Saturday, the 10th and 11th of December, 1937, at 7-30 p.m. in the Rampur Hamid Hall.

The subject for the English Debate is:—"The Congress has betrayed the masses by accepting offices".

The subject for the Urdu Debate is:—"The proposed Federal form of Government will add to the economic difficulties of India".

The Debates are open to all institutions of the College grade in India, Burma and Ceylon. Two speakers are invited for each debate one to speak for and the other against the motion.

The Trophies for the best represented institutions in the English and Urdu debates are beautiful silver miniature of the University mosque and the University monogram respectively; and a smaller model of the former will be given as the first prize in both the debates, there being gold and silver medals as the second and third prizes.

Along with the debates, the Aligarh exhibition will also be enjoyed by the candidates. The special session of the Provincial Students' Federation will also be held in the same week. The competitors will be the guests of the Union and they are promised a lively time.

A MADHUBANI report says that Raja Bahadur Visheshwar Singh, proprietor of Rajnagar Estate announced at a Durbar held recently at Rajnagar that a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been set apart for the welfare of his tenants.

PLEA FOR TEMPLE ENTRY FOR HARIJANS

Ezava Leader's Appeal To Cochin Ruler

(From Our Correspondent.)

TRICHUR, (By Mail).

Addressing a mammoth gathering of 15,000 Ezavas of Cochin State at Trippunittura, last evening, Mr. C. Kesavan, the Ezava leader of Travancore and Secretary of the Joint Political Congress, Travancore, who was recently released from the Travancore Jail, after undergoing imprisonment for two years for sedition appealed to the Maharaja of Cochin and Sir Shanmukam Chetty the Dewan, to throw open all temples to Harijans.

Concluding he advised the Ezavas to adopt all constitutional methods for the reform and appealed them not to resort to satyagraha or similar kinds which he said would not support their cause. Ere, long, the speaker hoped, the Ruler of Cochin must issue a proclamation.

CONCESSIONS ON M. S. M. RY.

The Agent, M. and S. M. Railway writes:—

A meeting of the M. and S. M. Railway, Branch Advisory Committee was held in the General Offices, Park Town, Madras, on Friday last, Mr. H. N. Colam, Agent, the Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

The Committee was advised of the introduction of the following concessions, with effect from 1st October, 1937:—

Inter class week-end return tickets between Hukeri Road and Belgaum and between Karad and Poona.

Monthly return tickets for the Inter class from Belgaum to Poona and back.

Week-end return tickets between Belgaum and Bangalore City.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from October 1, 1937

Trains.	Arr. H.M	Dep. H M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujerat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 35	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
"The Flying Ranee" Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
"The Flying Ranee" daily except on Mondays	10 58	
"The Flying Ranee" Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
"The Flying Ranee" Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
"The Flying Ranee" Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
"The Flying Ranee daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR 2ND TEST

Nizam Railways' Move For Visitors To Tennyson's Team Match At Bombay

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail).

The authorities of the Nizam's State Railway are conducting excursions to the historical and archaeological sights of the State. The representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" was one of those who accompanied an excursion party on the invitation of the Railway Authorities, to Nizamsagar, a storage of Manjira waters. The Nizamsagar dam at the deepest foundation is 158 feet high. I had also the privilege of visiting Warangal, the seat of Kakathiyas. About thirty miles to the North-East of Warangal is the large Ramappa Lake, on the further side of which is a group of temples in the same style at the great temple of Hanumkonda. This excursion which was arranged by the Railway Authorities, was a great success and the arrangements were much appreciated.

SPECIAL TRAIN

It is understood that N. S. Railway Administration proposes to run an excursion special train to Bombay leaving Hyderabad on the 10th December. For the visitors to the Cricket match to be played from 11th to 14th between Lord Tennyson's XI and India XI. The special train will be stationed at Byculla for the excursionists to stay in the carriages.

DIWALI CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON

(Continued from page 2)

tiss Bennett, because Nair had told her that he was competent of flying. Her faith in his ability to perform the miracle in the face of heavy odds still dominates her and in the course of conversation with me the other day she told me that she would like to raise a memorial tablet on the spot where Nair died. In the death of Nair we find Lady Curtiss Bennett a distressed figure who comforts herself by the thought that Nair died in a country which was most dear to his heart. "He always used to talk to me of the little corners of France," Lady Curtiss reminded me, "and in the village of Rouen he has found a little corner that was so dear to him." Incidentally, other factor that influenced Lady Curtiss Bennett in financing Mr. Nair to brush up his flying and to purchase the machine for over £600 was that Mr. Nair had impressed upon her his life-long ambition to make himself famous as an airman.

Before leaving Croyden Nair wrote a special article entitled "My Adventurous Life" which he has dedicated to Lady Curtiss Bennett. It may see light of day, if any London newspaper finds sufficient material to put in it to introduce it as "My Adventurous Life."

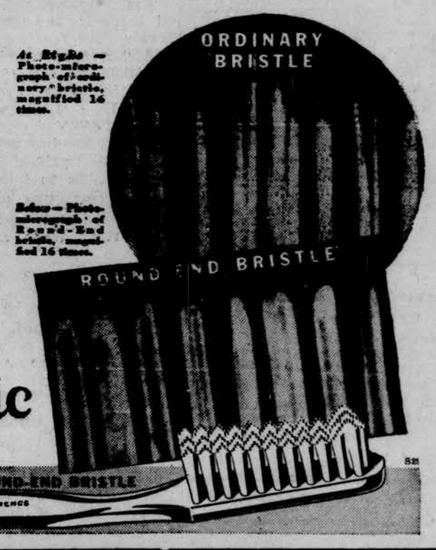
AKOLA: The annual C. P. and Berar tournaments in Atyapatya, Khokho and Hututu will commence at Akola from 25th December 1937, on the Ramdas Club grounds. There will also be Khokho tournament for ladies. Last date of entry is December 10.

MICROSCOPES DON'T LIE

Which do you want on your gums—rough, piercing edges or smooth Round-End bristles?

Note the amazing difference between the Round-End bristles—exclusive in Prophy-lac-tic Perma-Grip tooth brushes—and the split, scratchy bristles in all other tooth brushes. Give your gums the gentle, safe protection of this wonderful new bristle. Stop stabbing and jabbing them as you must with the bristle of all other brushes. Remember, too, that the Prophy-lac-tic Perma-Grip cleans better—reaches in and around *all* the teeth. The big end-tuft ensures this.

Insist upon genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip Tooth Brushes. Always sold in the yellow box.



At Right—Photo-micrograph of ordinary bristle, magnified 16 times.

Below—Photo-micrograph of Round-End bristle, magnified 16 times.

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Spray FLIT—the deadly enemy of insects

Weak "insecticides" won't protect your family from filthy flies!

Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.

FLIT always KILLS!

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Greet Each Day WITH A SMILE!

Take Beecham's Pills at night and greet each morning with a smile of happiness and youthful eagerness! Beecham's Pills will keep your system pure—remove the poisons of Constipation, preserve the Youthful Freshness of your complexion and ensure for you a Happy, Healthy, Vivacious personality!

Beecham's PILLS

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Acceptances For Third Day Of Winter Meeting

The following are the acceptances for Saturday's Third Winter Meeting to be run at Mahaluxmi:—

First Race: 1-45 p.m.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Div. I. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties.—Winner, after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7 lbs; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, or over, 12 lbs.

Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys. Whips may be carried and dummy spurs may be worn.

English Star 8-10; Once More 8-10; Mulzoom 8-10; Grey Prince 8-10; Asmat Pasha 8-9; Layiq Pasha 8-9; Sadran Manfi 8-6; Five Stars 8-5; Golden Point 8-5; Shunker Rao 7-12; Glitter 7-12; Haifan 8-3; King of Diamonds 7-13; Niyib al Iraq 7-13; Gazal 7-13; Al Bedewi 7-9; Saidan 7-6; Moon Star 7-6; Hampstead 7-6.

★ ★

Second Race: 2-15 p.m.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Div. II. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties.—Winner after 31st October, 1936 of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000. or over, 12 lbs.

Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Haria 9-3; Chota Sahib 9-3; Serheed 9-3; Saad Nazam 8-12; Hyder Beg 8-10; Kaimuraz 8-10; Tohalla 8-9; Krishnaprasad 8-5; Blue Blood 7-13; Rio Rita 7-13; Al Rabi 7-13; Shah Jamal 7-13; Mahi 7-12; Great Star 7-9; Fahad Beg 7-9; Reformer 7-6; Mahmud al Iraq 7-6; Turkey 7-6; All Honour 7-6; Al Faiz 7-6.

★ ★

Third Race: 2-45 p.m.

THE BYCULLA PLATE Div II Distance—1 1-/4 Miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Subah 9-4; Ace of Hearts 9-0; Kutub 8-11; Lookman 8-9; Tajal Nusser 8-9; Hakim Pasha 8-6; Cherry Bin 8-5; Tharwath 8-0; Zohal 7-9; Zoolum 7-9; The Knut 7-9; Torpedo 7-7.

★ ★

Fourth Race: 3-15 p.m.

THE BYCULLA PLATE. Div. I. Distance—1 1/4 Miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Al Muqbil 9-4; Nassirwan 8-10; Fiery Face 8-7; Krishna 8-7; Zozan 8-7; Bushboos 8-4; Dilawar 8-0; Ajwad 8-0; Starlight 8-0; Taj Subhan 7-10.:

★ ★

Fifth Race: 3-45 p.m.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

All at Sea 9-0; Soltero 7-12; Maid of Orleans 9-0; Clear Art 8-4; Le Baron 8-13; Mad Hatter 8-9; School for Scandal 8-0; Plymouth 8-9; Star of Persia 8-6; Pure Scotch 8-6; Jason 7-7; New Radnor 7-7.

★ ★

Sixth Race: 4-15 p.m.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP. Distance—1 1/4 Miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Birthday Book 9-0; On Time 9-0; Corcy 8-12; Grand March 8-9; Argyll 8-7; Garter Princess 8-5; Grianeog 8-5; Bekorah 8-3; Ecclesiastic 8-0; Ringsend 7-12.

★ ★

Seventh Race: 4-45 p.m.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Bunny Smith 9-4; Footslogger 9-0; Another Delight 9-0; Muscadet 8-12; Kirkibost 8-12; Wait-a-Bit 8-12; Gay Bachelor 8-9; Tam-o-Shanter 8-7; Nouste Henric 8-4; Quicksilver 8-2; Gordon 8-0; Beautiful Girl 8-0; Consols 8-0; Gorgus 7-12; Hill Note 7-12; Ashvaraj 7-12; Bull Fight 7-12; Dynamite 7-10; Mademoiselle Eileen 7-10; Williewin 7-4.

★ ★

Eighth Race: 5-15 p.m.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 3,000; Third Rs. 1,500; A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

His Lordship 9-4; Rivalli 8-7; Barra Sahib 8-7; Inflation 8-5; Carioca 7-9; Silver Plated 8-5; Irongrey 8-5; Clicquot 8-2; Field Marshal 7-11.

★ ★

Ninth Race: 5-45 p.m.

THE STOCKTON PLATE. Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Assault-at-Arms 9-0; Fine Feathers 9-0; Don Valley 8-11; Ootman 8-11; Greek Glen 8-9; Mr. Pip 8-9; Motky 8-6; Rigoletta 8-4; The Grove 8-2; Cash 8-0; Shelley 7-11; School for Scandal 7-11; Heritance 7-11; Coeur Brule 7-9; Irish Ford 7-9; Quick Image 7-9; Knights' Adventure 7-4.

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Barra Saheb Does Impressive Gallop: Le Baron, Coeur Brule & Dilawar Are Horses To Note

The following gallops were noted through the week. Godfrey's horses are fast coming to hand and should be noted.

BARRA SAHEB (Maxwell) moved attractively over seven furlongs. He can win when wanted.

DIGNITARY (F. Black) had ROMNEY (Selby) well beaten in a brisk mile gallop. He is making rapid strikes to improvement.

HIS LORDSHIP (Burn) strode out freely and well in an easy mile run. He is very well just now.

INFLATION (Selby), ETESSAM (R. Boy) and MR. PIP (Bullock) were tried over a mile when the last-named shaped best. Keep an eye on him.

CORCY (Burn) pleased when sent a pace mile and a quarter gallop.

COEUR BRULE (Bullock) had ON TIME (Selby) beaten in good run over the nine. This not too reliable customer is in good trim.

GAY BACHELOR (Maxwell) had the measure of GARTER PRINCESS (Munro) in a ten furlongs spin.

RIGOLETTA (Burn) easily outpaced MISS POTIPHAR (B. McQuade) in smart mile gallop. She is one to note.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS (Brace) and ROYAL TASK (O'Neale) worked very satisfactorily over the nine.

LE BARON (Evans) gave a speedy display for six furlongs. He is fast coming to hand. SEA BATTLE (R. Boy) and FOOT SLOGGER (Brace) were well together at the end of a fast run mile. Fit horses.

CARIOCA (F. Black) and HILL NOTE (Selby) gave a fair display in a mile gallop. Former wants more work.

MADEMOISELLE EILEEN (Burn) held GORGUS (Alford) in a run over seven furlongs. STARLIGHT (Brace) covered nine furlongs at a strong pace. Has retained Poona form.

TAJ SUBHAN (Meekings) moved like a fit horse for a mile.

HAKIM PASHA (R. Boy) went nine furlongs at a good pace giving satisfaction.

AL MUQBIL (Burn) easily accounted for CHERRY BIN (Alford) in a rattling nine furlongs gallop.

DILAWAR (Evans) moved like a winner over the nine. Seldom reproduced track form.

AJWAD (Marrable) and SUBAH (O'Neale) jumped out together over a rousing nine furlongs gallop when the former was superior. A likely winner before long.

IRAQ GIFT (Maxwell) went better than REFORMER (Bromley) in a dash over the five. GREY PRINCE (Obaid) pleased in a fast six.

SHAH JAMAL (Brace) negotiated six furlongs in fine style. Fit.

FAHAD BEG (Marrable) was superior to RIO RITA (Burn) in a dash over five furlongs.

CHOTA SAHIB (R. Boy) gave a speedy display for six furlongs. Can win again.

The following have improved: HOW'S THAT, MARTARA, GIPSY JACK, BENEVENTO.

Note:—FIELD MARSHAL, STAR OF PERSIA, DOZO and SPORTING PRINCE.

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Already 30.000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Money-Lending

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—May I be permitted to make a suggestion with reference to the proposed registration of money-lenders and their transactions with the public? With a view to exercise an effective control over the books or accounts of professional money-lenders, it is desirable that the accounts should be kept in the cash (Rojmel) and ledger (Khata) books issued sold and registered by the Government, so that the books may not be duplicated or triplicated for the purposes of litigation, income-tax or between partners and partners. I understand that such practice was in vogue some years ago in the Small Causes Court. A record also should be kept of the sale of such books of different sizes with pages numbered, bearing the stamp of a licensed vendor, the name of the purchaser or the firm and the date of issue. Such record or Register shall be open for inspection to the public on payment of a small prescribed fee to ascertain how many books have been purchased by a particular person or firm, such books should be sold at various Government Depot, as such price as to cover the cost and expenses of the department concerned.—Yours etc.,

B. H. DAROOWALA.
Advocate.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Facts About Prof. Khan Khoje

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. Brijlal Biyani rendered very valuable service by raising a debate on the problem of our political exiles in the Council of State. In the course of his speech he referred to Prof. Khan Khoje in the following words:—"My information about Prof. Khan Khoje is very sketchy. An Indian rose to such an eminent position as a Minister of Agriculture in Brazilian Government. As far as my informaion goes it was Prof. Khan Khoje. Is it not to the shame and discredit of our country that such a man is in exile?"

Neither the Government's spokesman nor other members of the house who took part in the debate threw any light on this matter. Specially the latter part of his speech referring to his appointment as a Minister of Agriculture is likely to create a wrong impression in the minds of our countrymen. As I personally know the details about Prof. Khan Khoje I feel it to be my duty to release them for publication at this juncture in order to clarify his position. It is doubly important as he is in far off Mexico and most of our people have forgotten about him.

After his departure from India, he was in the United States of America for a long time. He was alleged to have had connection with the Gadhar Party. But subsequently he studied agriculture in Washington. With great difficulty he made his way into Mexico, where there is no colour prejudice and racial animosity on account of greater mixture of several races and the presence of preponderating element of Red Indians. There also he had to struggle against heavy odds, specially the language difficulty. After acquiring working knowledge of the Spanish language he managed to procure the post of a professor of agriculture in the National University of Mexico. Some years back, I think in June 1928, it was published in the Indian papers that he was appointed as a Minister of agriculture in Mexico, not in Brazil as Mr. Biyani said. As I have been following his career very closely I think that I am right. Naturally I suspected the authenticity of the information. Immediately I wrote him a letter. In the course of his reply Prof. Khan Khoje made his position abundantly clear in the following terms:—

"I beg to inform you that I was never a Minister of agriculture in Mexico nor at present I am, nor I have a desire to be one in future. What you heard is not true. Mexico has its own problems and there can never be any opportunity . . . I am just a poor professor". The tone of his letter and other contents made me believe that he was still struggling.

I have given this information as our countrymen may be led to believe that some of our exiles are comfortably placed. But the fact is otherwise. Theirs is a miserable lot. It should be noted that no foreign Government is prepared to court the displeasure of the mighty British Government by honouring our exiles. Some countries actually take pride in persecuting them from time to time in order to please the Britishers. It is well-known that Mr. M. N. Roy, during his long exile, had to change his residence from one country to another very frequently in spite of his intimate connection with many eminent and prominent people. Imagine the lot of those exiles who are less vocal and popular, but all the same victims to these troubles. There are many more who are pinning away their precious lives in foreign lands. Neither they are owned by their land of adoption nor claimed by India. Their life is a tragedy of ever changing scenes and never ending acts. They should be reclaimed before it is too late as delay amounts to denial. Whenever I think of them, I am reminded of Lord Macaulay's famous poem "A Jacobite's Epitaph." It is positively cruel and callous on the part of the Government's spokesman to brand them as absconders and invite them to face the trial, specially in the changed atmosphere when clemency is shown to those who are admittedly terrorists. Life is greater than logic and it is high time to make a big and generous gesture.

It is gratifying to note that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru made the position of Mr. Hara Dayal clear by giving publicity to the information that is at his disposal. It would be better if similar thing is done in the case of others as well. It is important to note that all these exiles have abandoned their old views and settled down to peaceful life. Of course it is not possible for a single individual to undertake this huge task however keenly he feels. I think that it can be successfully tackled by the Foreign Affairs Department of the Indian National Congress, which has of late been turning out excellent work in very many directions. It is the bounden duty of every patriotic Indian to co-operate in this noble endeavour. After all it is not a party question but a national issue and as such should receive the unstinted support and sympathy of all politically-minded people regardless of their party persuasions.—Yours, etc.,

P. RAJESHWARA RAO.

Patna, Bombay.

Need For Industrial Development

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It will not be inopportune at the time of the preparation of the budget to call attention to the need of industrial development and making provision for starting new and necessary industries, being the right step for the economical uplift of the country.

The Congress Government should seriously consider not only the development of the existing industries, but also starting research and study work for starting a campaign of opening industries in all aspects. Everything is now imported and there is nothing which cannot be manufactured here. It is not very difficult to make everything in India, and there are several items of general demand which yield great profits and such industries can be immediately made self-supporting in try in every province will rise to the occasion and start tackling the problem of poverty and unemployment in right earnestness in this practical way.—Yours, etc.

J. NARAYAN.

Kathiawad Political Conference

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some of our best work is done far from the world's eyes—in quietness and solitude. We must not judge the work of a man by his immediate fame among his fellows. These significant words of Ruskin were openly flouted at the last Kathiawad Political Conference in the selection of the members for the Subjects Committee. Instead of adopting a uniform standard in the matter of selection, all the four prants with the right of selecting members the numbers of which varied from 41 to 17, wherever these districts delegates were in a majority, they adopted a standard best suited to them. Worst of it was that some Rajkot delegates without having any property qualifications or possessing a shadow of "bona fide" inhabitants' rights of a particular area, claimed to have been returned from an area which helped them. It was after 24 hours that the Rajkot selection of youths on the Subjects Committee who led a tough fight both in the Subjects Committee and the open session was declared illegal. Zalawad played no less a mean part. The veteran worker Mr. Fulchand Shah proposed all the seventeen names from Wadhwan and a few from Limbdi. Dhrangadhra was not represented at all. It was after protest that more names were added. But even then a man of their choice suffering from Glaucoma got a place though Drangadhra is entitled to 4 seats on population basis. Another man from Gujerat with his brother serving in a small state but himself serving in Rajkot got himself elected through their favour. These tactics should have no play in the honest political life of the province. Otherwise, the harsh and naked truth that Sardar Patel gave vent to in the open session that Kathiawarians are "Mavals" and have lost their prestige, is fully appropriate.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. MANIAR.

Rajkot.

The Weavers' Wail

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—The weavers in the Bijapur District including those in the adjoining States are shortly meeting in a Conference at Guledgud, a big weaving centre well-konwn for its bodice-cloth.

Various circumstances are combining to squeeze the Hand-loom weaver out of the picture. Competition of the Mills and power-looms, the changing fashions and his own conservative methods, the want of foresight and patriotism in the middlemen and the consumers—these and many other reasons can be given to explain the slow death of the hand-loom industry; but the question of questions is whether we can suggest any remedies for the survival of the industry.

One after other the looms in the weaving centre are being closed and their number is now reduced to less than half of what they were ten years ago. The middleman—Sawakar—who is in the secure position of having the cash safe in his pocket is not putting himself to any losses. He is going on reducing the wages of the weavers. The wages are one-third of what they were in 1929. A famine-labourer engaged on metal-breaking work earns more than a skilled weaver whose daily earnings do not exceed two annas six pies. Under these circumstances, the weaver and his family are obliged to seek work in the hot sun or cold wind by the roadside.

These and other thoughts have led the weavers to convene a Conference. They have moreover heard that the Congress Ministry is determined to encourage cottage-industries. They therefore hope that weaving, the largest cottage industry in the presidency, will receive due consideration at the hands of the Government. Will the Government save the weaver from extinction?—Yours etc.

H. S. KAUJALGI.

Vivisection

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Animals are tortured in the medical vivisection laboratories of Europe under pretence of searching cures for, human diseases. But since authentic cures of many human diseases not known to Western doctors are already known to and are effected by practitioners of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in India, the torture of animals in vivisection is quoted useless and vain. I, therefore, earnestly request leaders in these indigenous system of medicine to take early steps to make authentic cures of diseases known to the English public for which all facilities will be given to them by the British Union for Abolition of Vivisection, 47, Charing Cross, Whitehall, London, S. W. I. with whom they should at once put themselves in communication. Further, establishments for curing diseases (incurable to allopathy) by Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine should be opened in London.—Yours, etc.

SCRUTATOR.

Age-Bar

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently it appears that the Government of India are taking active steps to lower the maximum age of recruitment to all subordinate posts.

What is certain is that no absolute Rule can be laid down to meet the difficulty. In the seventeenth Century, a man had left college at seventeen, was married at eighteen, was considered middle-aged at twenty-five, old at forty and survival at fifty. Today a man of fifty is still regarded as reasonably young.

There is, of course, no rule for genius. Alexander and Napoleon were conquering the world as youths. The younger Pitt was Prime Minister at 24.

Nor is there any rule for genius at the other end of the scale. Cromwell did not take up soldiering till he was 43. Thomas Hardy wrote Lyrics with all ardour of youth when he had passed his 80th year.

Supreme genius, of course, laughs at the rules, but with anything short of it they are valid, and the set of qualities is as useful as the other. We can't do without the dynamic temper of youth, but no more can we do without the knowledge and balance of age.

Look at our ex-Viceroy Lord Willingdon, who held the responsible post of Governor in two Provinces—Bombay and Madras and then as a Viceroy and Governor-General of India at the age of about sixty!

A man is old when his mind begins to rest. A man may have, all the demerits of age under twenty, and the vigour of youth over seventy. The date of a man's birth is the most fallible guide to his value.

Considering the hard struggle of life to-day, we need both youth and age in the service of the State. We need both in the ordinary life.

Will the Government of India be kind and good enough to take into consideration the above facts and keep the age question as it is which is at present?—Yours, etc.,

(Dr.) M. R. PATHAN.

World Chess Championship

THE HAUGE, Nov. 18

In the World Chess Championship the eighteenth game was drawn after 51 moves Alekhine now deads Euwe by ten points to eight.—Reuter.

RESTORE the NATURAL action WITH THIS SAFE and pleasant LAXATIVE

Constipation works against Nature—clogging your body with unhealthy poisons, dulling your mind, robbing you of youthful energy! Wampoles Magnolax banishes constipation—but without harsh purgatives or harmful drugs. Its gentle lubricating action gradually restores the body's functions to normal—rids your intestines of harmful acids and assures regular, healthy action. Wampoles Magnolax is absolutely safe and pleasant to taste. Equally suitable for men, women and children. Ask for it by name at leading stores, chemists and bazaars.

FOR COLIC, CONSTIPATION ACIDITY, HEADACHE, PILES, etc.

WAMPOLES MAGNOLAX

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Kartik Vad 16, 1994
Muslim: Ramzan 15, 1356
Parsi: Khordad 15, 1307
Hightide: 0.18; 12.01
Lowtide: 6.16; 18.12
Sunrise: 6h 48m.
Sunset: 6h 0m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Prof. S. Pandit will meet his students in Metaphysics in the University Building at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday.)

"NINTH BHATIA SPORTS."

Members of the Bhatia Community are cordially invited to send in their suggestions to the Hon. Jt. Secretary of the forthcoming Ninth Bhatia Sports on or before 26th Nov. at 423 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

S. V. PHADNIS' ANNIVERSARY.

"The first death anniversary of Mr. S. V. Phadnis late Head Master of the Ram Mohan English School, will be observed in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, to-day (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. R. Paranjpe, will preside.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' FEDERATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Shop Assistants' Federation will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at the office of the Federation, 62, Champa Gulli, Bombay 2.

Affiliated Organizations are requested to depute their representative to the meeting.

CITY FATHERS' ROUNDS IN "F" WARD.

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of "F" Ward will meet near the Central Vaccination Station near Old Parel Tram Terminus, tomorrow (Saturday) at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

PROTEST AGAINST DHARAVI FIRING.

To protest against the recent firing and police conduct at Dharavi and to demand a public enquiry from the Government of Bombay a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jinnah Hall under the auspices of the Workers' Defence League, and the Provincial Committee of the National Trades Union Federation and the Trades Union Congress, Mr. N. M. Joshi, will preside.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF I. N. SCOUTS.

A meeting of the Provincial Council of the Indian National Scout Association will be held to-morrow Saturday at 6 p.m., at the office of the President of the Association, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai. One of the items on the agenda is the decision regarding the Association sending representatives to the National Scout Conference at Allahabad towards the end of the month, as also the mandate, which the representatives will carry, to the Conference. The Secretary will also submit report of the work done so far.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Story of Louis Pasteur", Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Prisoner of Zenda" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Secret Lives" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Mandir" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Toofani Tarzan" Daily at 5-15, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Premveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
PATHE—"High Wide and Handsome" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Premveer" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Road Back" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kokila" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
THE BROADWAY—"Anthony Adverse" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Way Out West" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Flame of Love" Time as usual.

INDIAN I. C. ASSOCIATION.

The Third Annual General Meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies Association was held with Mr. D. P. Khaitan, (Ruby General Insurance Co.) the President of the Association in the Chair. Among those present besides the President were Mr. F. B. Maitland, Mr. K. M. Naik, Mr. Y. R. Patel, Mr H. D. Vasudeva. A new Committee of the following members was elected for the ensuing year 1937-38:—Messrs. D. P. Khaitan F. B. Maitland, K. M. Naik, and M. A. A. Ansari.

SILVER JUBILEE OF LOHANA INSTITUTION.

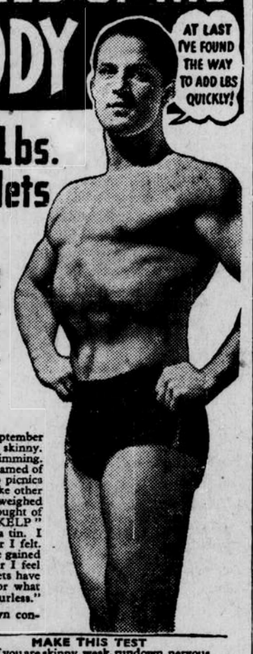
Mr. Nandlal Chhaganlal writes:—The Silver Jubilee of Seth Narayanji and Bhulchand Meghji Lohana Higher Education Boarding will be celebrated in December next during the Christmas Holidays. The Silver Jubilee Issue will be published in which all details pertaining to Lohana donors, journalists, politicians, social workers, charitable institutions, etc., will be given. In addition to this Lucky Concert programme cards carrying prizes will also be issued.

X'MAS CARDS AND NEW YEAR MAILS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The latest dates on which correspondence and parcels for certain foreign countries and places can, under ordinary circumstances, be dispatched from the post offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Negapatam and Madura so as to secure arrival in those countries about Christmas Day and New Year's Day is published. The "latest safe date for posting" of course varies at different places, but it can be ascertained at the local post office.

A postal notice showing the latest dates on which Air Mail correspondence for certain countries can be sent from Karachi, Calcutta, and Madura to ensure its arrival in those countries by Christmas and New Year's Day, will be issued hereafter.

HE WAS ASHAMED OF HIS SKINNY BODY



...But He Gained 30 Lbs. Quickly on "Vikelp" Tablets ...Now Feels Fine!

Like Thousands of Others He Found the 12 Minerals + 6 Vitamins + Food Iodine in "VIKELP" Quickest Way Yet to Add Pounds, Build New Strength & Energy—*Without Drugs!*

Read his actual letter . . .

"Gentlemen: I had been skinny since childhood. Last September was my nineteenth birthday, so you see how long I have been skinny. Almost every Sunday kids in the neighbourhood would go swimming. I did not go with them. I suppose they knew why. I was ashamed of my skinny body. I was nervous too. Even when I went to picnics in the summer I was ashamed to have my sleeves rolled up like other fellows did. A few months ago I stepped on a pair of scales. I weighed about 8st. 8lbs. and me a young man going on twenty. I thought of the future—would I always be skinny? I had seen "VIKELP" Tablets advertised in the papers and magazines so I bought a tin. I was really amazed how much I gained and how much better I felt. I bought 4 more tins. Over two months have passed. I have gained more than thirty pounds. You don't know how much better I feel and look and how thankful I am for what "VIKELP" Tablets have done for me, so I am going to thank "VIKELP" Tablets for what their sea minerals have done for me.—Yours truly L. P. Curless."

99 times out of 100 these dangerous underweight, rundown conditions are caused by lack of sufficient Minerals, Vitamins and Food Iodine in the system. "VIKELP" made from an amazing Pacific Ocean plant, not only contains all the 6 vitally important Vitamins, A, B_1, B_2, C, D and E, but is the world's richest source of all the 12 essential life-giving Minerals (iron, copper, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sulphur, potassium, manganese, etc.) and Food Iodine. With these precious elements you quickly normalise your glands, build rich red blood, new energy, strength and add pounds of firm flesh.

SPECIAL FREE OFFER!

Write today for fascinating instructive 50-page book on How to Add Weight Quickly, Build Strength, Energy Strong Nerves and Rich Red Blood. Mineral contents of Food and their effects on human body. New facts about MINERALS, IODINE and VITAMINS. Standard weight and measurement charts. Daily menus for weight building, absolutely free.

MAKE THIS TEST

Even if you are skinny, weak, rundown, nervous can't sleep and if even the best foods fail to build up your weight, strength and energy, try "Vikelp" Tablets for 10 days. You will feel better, sleep better, eat better, have stronger nerves and add at least 5 lbs. of good solid flesh the first 10 days. Your own doctor will approve this way. "Vikelp" costs but little. Obtainable everywhere!

VIKELP BRAND ALTH and BODY BUILDING TABLETS

Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd., 113b, Contractor Building Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Premier Kher Visits Worli Chawls

Talk With Tenants About Condition

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai and the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie paid a visit on Thursday morning to the Worli Chawls, accompanied by Rao Bahadur Jagtap, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. and inspected the rooms very carefully with a view to study the conditions first hand.

The Hon. Mr. Kher personally asked questions to some of the occupants of the rooms in regard to their grievances and they pointed out certain grievances which included deficiency of water supply, lighting and internal conveniences in some of the rooms such as shelf etc. Hon. Mr. Kher assured them that he would look into their grievances very sympathetically.

Mr. Kher reminded the people standing round him of his early life which was spent in a room in no way better than the Worli rooms. There is no doubt that the Hon. Mr. Kher has a heart which flows in sympathy for the poor.

Mr. Kher then went with his colleagues to inspect the lavatories and advised the occupants to observe cleanliness as much as possible. Hon. Mr. Kher also inspected the chawls occupied by the Blind Relief Association and expressed his satisfaction with the alterations carried out there.

The Secretary of the Worli Young Men's Association Mr. T. R. Bolan, welcomed the Premier and his colleagues and accompanied them in their inspection of the chawls.

HOME FOR MINISTERS.

Before going to Worli chawls, the Premier and his colleagues went to the Back Bay Reclamation to select a site for a building where it is proposed to accommodate all the Ministers. They were accompanied by Rao Bahadur Jagtap, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. with whom they had long discussion on the choice of a suitable site.

The Ministers were good enough to refer to the work done by the W. Y. M. A. The tenants were greatly pleased with the Ministers' visit and expressed their joy by loudly shouting "Congress Mantri Mandal ki Jai."

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"

At The New Empire

From yesterday Ronald Colman is seen at the New Empire Theatre from Thursday in David O. Selznick's production of "The Prisoner of Zenda", the famous Anthony Hope romance of love and intrigue in the royal courts of Europe.

Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. head the imposing supporting cast, which includes Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Raymond Massey, David Niven and others.

Colman plays a dual role in this colourful tale, appearing both as the adventurous Rudolf Rassendyll and as King Rudolf V, the monarch he impersonates.

Miss Carroll appears opposite Colman as the lovely Princess Flavia, while young Fairbanks is cast as the dashing Rupert of Hentzau.

"The Prisoner Of Zenda" is released through United Artists.

Fourth All-India Children's Gathering

The Publicity Secretary write:—The first meeting of the members of the reception committee was held on Sunday, November 14, at the Fellowship High School, Mr. S. U. Shukla presiding.

Several Committees were set up to carry on the work of the gathering. It is expected that about a thousand children from outside and about ten thousand local children will take part in the Gathering.

We invite suggestions and co-operation from all enthusiastic workers and those interested in children's activities.

For all details, please write to the General Secretary, All-India Children's Gathering, "Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21.

DASTUR DR. DHALA'S LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Rahanumai Sabha and the Rathestar Mandal Sham-sul-ulma Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhala will deliver a public lecture to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the newly opened Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall on the ground floor of the K. R. Cama Institute 136 Apollo Street, Fort, on "An ideal life of a Zoroastrian" when Sir Jehangir C. Koyaji, will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.

A General Body meeting of the B.S.U. will take place at 5-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society Building, Sandhurst Road on (Sunday) 21st November to consider the following agenda.

Report of the Secretaries.

Adoption of the constitution for the Bombay Students' Union.

Election of the delegates to the All-India Students' Conference to be held at Madras and to the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference to be held in Poona.

Election of office-bearers etc.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

Aeronautical Training Centre

Capt. Eadon On Progress Of Delhi Institution

Capt. Eadon, Governor and Principal of the Aeronautical Training Centre of India, New Delhi, arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning to attend to business in connection with the Training Centre's affairs.

Interviewed, Capt. Eadon stated that the first set of cadets were now coming through their courses and that during the last six months from among those who had received training at the Centre, 5 had qualified as Commercial "B" pilots, one as Commercial "A" pilot; seven as wireless operators, ten as "A" class ground engineers, seven as "C" class ground engineers. Two cadets had passed the associate membership examination of the Royal Aeronautical Society, which is the highest technical examination in aviation in the Empire.

HIGH STANDARD.

The Training Centre was definitely achieving the objects for which it had been established. It was not generally known that the standard for all licenses had been stiffened up since last April, when the new Indian Aircraft Rules had come into force and it was very gratifying that all the above successes had been obtained under the new standard.

Some of the cadets who had been qualified had been secured employment in Aircraft operating Companies, others had decided to remain in the Centre for training in the higher categories.

The first "Miles Trainer" aircraft which was being built by the Cadets was not practically complete and it was anticipated that it would be "test flown" within the next few days.

FEES AT THE CENTRE.

Turning to the question of air training generally, Capt. Eadon pointed out that the fees charged by the Training Centre was on a par if not less than those charged by aviation training organisations in England, although the overheads in this country were considerably higher. Aeronautical Engineering was a costly undertaking. It was not a question of books blackboard and chalk, but of costly machinery and material and the slightest slip by a cadet meant considerable loss.

EXCELLENT FACILITIES.

The training Centre had fully equipped workshops which were fitted with up-to-date machinery for all classes of wood and metal work and it was possible now to turn out the various parts required in the airframe construction and repair. There is no other aircraft company or flying school with such equipment in this country and, therefore, the cadets at the Training Centre were afforded excellent facilities to acquire the knowledge and experience essential for them to become first class aeronautical engineers.

SELF-RELIANCE.

"Many more cadets are awaiting examination," concluded Capt. Eadon, "and I anticipate more success will be achieved. With the expansion in the Aircraft industry which is taking place in England, it is more than difficult to obtain personnel to come out to this country. India must rely on its own resources for the development which is taking place here in aviation and the youth of this country has its opportunity and they must seize it by qualifying in the highest degree."

A. I. STUDENTS' DAY IN CITY

Call For Volunteers

The Secretary Bombay Students' Union, writes:—

A number of volunteers are required for the successful observance of the All-India students' day to-morrow (Saturday) as the programme includes public meetings and collection of the "Paisa Fund."

We request the students to volunteer their services and express their solidarity with the student movement in the country.

A meeting of the volunteers will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-0 p.m. in the office of the Union, Servants of India Society Building, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.

The Secretary Bombay Students' Union, writes:—

Those students who desire to represent the Bombay Students' Union as delegates at the second sessions of the B. P. Students' Conference to be held in the third week of December in Poona and also to the A.I.S. Conference to be held in Madras on January 1, 1938, are requested to submit their names to the Secretary before 4-0 p.m. on Sunday the 21st instant.

The election of the delegates will take place in the general body meeting of the union on the same date.

Only members of the union shall be entitled to stand.

Delegates fee is Re. 1 only in both the cases.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

During the week-end Bandra will be the venue of a part of the programme of the Bombay Suburban Olympic games. This is the second of the four divisional athletic meetings organised by the Provincial Association. These are to be held at St. Andrew's High School Grounds, Bandra, on Saturday and Sunday. The programme is a long one, the majority of the items being reserved for men, women and children from the Suburbs. Besides this, several scratch and handicap items are kept for all local athletes.

That these sports will be well contested in the Suburbs, I do not in the least doubt, for the suburb has many athletes, whose standard in sports is quite high, but they have been given very little chance to prove their ability. So those that make it a point to be present at these sports will not be disappointed at the display.

DHARAMSALA NUISANCE INCREASING.

The Dharamsala nuisance near the Bandra Railway Station of which I have commented many times in these columns, is on the increase now.

This, which is meant to be a couple of nights' shelter for the poor has now become a den for shelter during the hours of the day for all sorts of shady people who go on their rounds during the night.

That this Dharamsala in time to come might be responsible for the outbreak of disease in Bandra ought to be the concern of the Bandra Municipal Board.

The talk of converting this Dharamsala into a school, does not seem to have any ground, and the Municipality might now with the help of the police clear this Dharamsala and then keep it open for deserving class of people only.

TODDY BOOTH AT NESBIT ROAD

Residents Resent The Proposal

Mr. B. L. Sarang, the General Secretary, Kamgar Prohibition League, has issued the following statement:—

That the Government of Bombay have according to their prohibition policy, reduced the number of toddy booths by 43 in the City among which Excise Oart No. 11, at Nesbit Road, where formerly there was a toddy booth, has cancelled and the said booth was abolished. The action of the Government was not only appreciated by the citizens and particularly by the residents of Nesbit Road but even illiterate women there, have expressed their true feelings of blessings before the representatives of the League.

But now contrary to the policy of the Government, the Mazagaon Excise Inspector has been sent to visit and view the same site of Oart No. 11 at Nesbit Road, where it is understood a new toddy booth is to be opened. The place is nearer the Police Court and the booth is a sheer nuisance to the residents, staying there. The Kamgar Prohibition League has informed of the popular resentment to the Hon. Minister and the Collector.

18 DOCK STRIKERS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act was used for the first time after a long time in Bombay and several workers participating in the Dock-Workers' strike were arrested through its use. They were produced in the Police Courts of the City to-day.

Eighteen persons have been arrested. Eleven men were produced at the Mazagaon Police Court. Of them, one was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 and another was refused bail under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The remaining nine were released on bail in a sum of Rs. 10 each.

One Dock-worker was released on bail in a sum of Rs. 15 at the Esplanade Police Court.

Four persons were arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act by the Palton Road Police and they are in custody. They will be produced to-morrow at the Esplanade Police Court.

All the above arrests are in connection with picketing activities of the Dock-Workers' Union.

Reinforced Police arrangements have been made at all the Docks and the police are guarding the gates.

The strike has been going on for the past three days and about 900 workers are involved in the strike and they are Port Trust "coolies". The cause of the strike is alleged to be that the middlemen (Mukadams) were not paying wages to the workers for months on an end. A complaint was made to the authorities. As no action was taken on it, the strike broke out.

The strikers demand that wages should be promptly paid and evenly distributed among all the workers.

Discontent is also rife among the Sewri Grain Depot workers but negotiations are in progress.

Towards the evening, in the Dock area police cleared the workers, who gathered on pavements, opposite the Princess Dock Gate.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Miss Mary Lumley, Miss Elizabeth Lumley, Miss Anne Lumley, Master Richard Lumley and Miss Lily Serena Lumley arrived at Government House, Bombay, on November 18.

THE KARNATIC AGRICULTURAL SHOW

Industries Department Section

The stalls of the Industries Department are facing those of the Co-operative Department. They are:

1. Cane and Bamboo work demonstration.
2. Weights and Measures Section.
3. Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay.

Mr. D. V. Datar, Dyeing Demonstrator of this Department working at Belgaum, is at present working as Assistant Secretary for the Industries Section of the Show.

Cotton Green Workers On Strike

The labourers in the Cotton Green have once again gone on strike.

About four hundred of them struck work on Thursday as a protest against their being employed by the Mucadams and not by the merchants direct. They had gone on a similar strike about ten days ago. The work in the Cotton Green was somewhat disorganized.

An Actor's Fall From Fourth Floor

Ambashankar Dalsukram, an actor stated to have fallen from the fourth floor of a building at Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi, on Thursday evening. He died on the spot.

Raid On Alleged Gambling Shop

Twenty-two railings, each six-feet in height, were stated to have been found filled with alleged sutta figures on Thursday night, when Sub-Inspector K. K. Sawant of the Anti-Gambling Squad raided a soda-shop situated near Wellington Cinema. Chotalal Keshav, proprietor of the shop, and his assistant have been arrested by the Police.

AT HOME TO RANA OF DHARAMPUR

At an "At Home" given to His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur who presided over the Hindustani Music Conference, 1937, held recently in Bombay, 121 guests had been invited on Thursday at Blavatsky Lodge. The function took place under the auspices of the Bharateeya Sangeet Samiti and the Hindustani Sangeet Pracharak Mandal.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-11-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.018 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 93.4 degrees 4.5 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.4 degrees 3.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 56 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 18-11-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

DISLOCATED ELBOW LED TO NEURITIS

Could Not Straighten Her Arm

ORDERED TO TAKE KRUSCHEN

Four months ago, this woman dislocated her left elbow. Although the elbow was properly set, she developed neuritis and could not straighten her arm. She was ordered to take Kruschen—with the happy result described in this letter:—

"I had an accident four months ago, on my arrival from India, and my elbow was seriously dislocated. Fortunately, it was set right there and then, but afterwards, I could not straighten the arm to its full extent. It was X-rayed, and the surgeon specialist told me I was inclined to be rheumatic. I was ordered to take Kruschen Salts—one teaspoonful in a glass of hot water on waking. Now I am getting along famously. The pain in my elbow is better, and, daily, I am able to extend the arm more easily."—(Mrs.) P.

Rheumatic conditions are the result of an excess of uric acid in the body. Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts have the power of dissolving uric acid crystals. Other ingredients assist Nature to expel these dissolved crystals through the natural channels. In addition, there are 'still' other salts in Kruschen which prevent food fermentation in the intestines, and thereby check the further accumulation of uric acid.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

Modish Complexions

Yes, complexions are worn au naturelle—but this does not mean that you display them in their morning glory, fresh fro the bath tub! Make-Up is less artificia', follows natural colouring and aims to achieve a natural effect of youthful loveliness. So away with sallow skins, banish your blatant rouges and lipsticks, you've got to look young and beautiful. And how are you to do it? Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist and apply a little nightly. While you sleep this oxygenated wax will gently and imperceptibly absorb the discoloured outer skin with its wrinkles and blemishes, revealing the fresh, flawless complexion now concealed beneath. Try a ten-day treatment if you would see your complexion at its best.

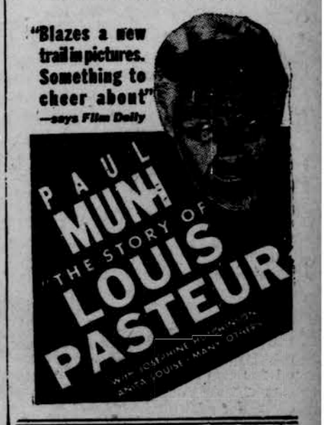
Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A Thrilling Drama of a WOMAN SPY
"SECRET LIVES"
Starring:
BRIGITTE HORNEY
NEIL HAMILTON

REGAL
TO-DAY :—: LAST DAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Mighty Successor to Eric Remarque's "ALL QUIET on the WESTERN FRONT."

CAPITOL
TO-DAY :—: LAST DAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1937

INDIAN SHIPPING

In his speech as Chairman of the 18th ordinary general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company held on Thursday Mr. Walchand Hirachand dwelt at some length on certain aspects of Indian shipping in which the whole country is deeply interested. Of these the most important is the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine for which the Government of India have often expressed gushing sympathy but for which they have done next to nothing. Fortunately, the Scindia Company itself, by its enterpraise and public spirit, has played a worthy part in developing Indian shipping on modern lines. Its fleet, already so strong, is steadily growing. In accordance with its announcement made last year, it has now completed its arrangements to run, next month, a new fast ship, "El Madina", specially built to meet the requirements of pilgrims to Hejaz. It also hopes to place the S. S. "Englestan" on the same run from Calcutta. The Scindia Company will thus not only meet the demand of Indian Muslims for an extra fast ship equipped with all modern conveniences but will also "take the first step for entering the overseas trade which is the natural direction wherein lies its future expansion". All India will wish the Company greater and speedier progress in this direction in the years to come.

Maritime Service

The Indianising of the maritime service is also a subject in which the Company, in common with the Indian public, is deeply interested and in respect of which it has an excellent record. Out of the 61 ex-Cadets of the "Dufferin" who have been serving as officers on board the steamers of various lines, 33 are serving as officers in the Scindia Line alone, that is, a little over 54 per cent. exclusive of 24 Cadets who are serving as apprentices. With the growth of the Scindia Line more qualified Indian Cadets will be appointed by it almost as a matter of course. In view of these unchallengeable facts it is amazing that, as Mr. Walchand pointed out, Mr. Dow, a responsible Secretary of the Government of India, had the temerity to say in the Legislative Assembly that the Scindia Company had done everything it could do to undermine "the confidence of the public" in regard to the employment of the Dufferin ex-Cadets as officers. The public will be thankful to Mr. Walchand for his assurance that "undeterred by the misleading and the mischievous statements of the spokesmen of the Government of India, this Company will continue to work in the future as in the past for promoting the Indianisation of its services and will do all it can to build up an Indian personnel for the service at sea."

Duty Of Indian Businessmen

Gratifying as has been the progress of the Scindia Company during the last several years, it *could have been much greater* if the Government of India had done a tithe of their duty by Indian shipping. But they and all British vested interests uncompromisingly opposed even the modest claim of Indians to have the coastal trade of India reserved for Indians. Thus the share of national shipping in 1937 in the coastal trade is only 20 per cent., while its position in the overseas trade is negligible. What is worse is that all the talk of cooperation with British interests has resulted, as Mr. Walchand has forcibly pointed out, in the provision under the new Constitution of "every possible safeguard for ensuring the present and the future position of British shipping at the cost of Indian shipping in Indian waters and in Indian trades and imposing every conceivable restriction on Indian shipping by taking away even the little power which it possessed before for growing and developing in its own home waters". The mildest conceivable Bill in support of Indian shipping as formulated by Sir Abdul Ghaznavi in the Central Assembly and Mr. Sapru in the Council of State, has been opposed by the Government of India tooth and nail. But nothing better could be expected from a mere agent of the British Government. And what is true of Indian shipping is true of most other Indian industries. The pertinent question now is what Indian businessmen are going to do to promote their interests. They must seriously consider if the time has not come to launch, in co-operation with a powerful body like the Congress, an intensive Swadeshi campaign.

The Mahatma's Miracle

A sigh of relief will be heaved throughout the country at the happy termination of the negotiations between Mahatma Gandhi and the Bengal Government for the release of the political detenus. The Government have undertaken to set at liberty immediately about 1,100 of these detenus, while regarding the remaining 450 or so they have given an undertaking that they will "grant immediate release to those detenus in respect of whom Mahatma Gandhi may be able to give Government satisfactory assurances after seeing the individual detenus," which Gandhiji hopes to do in about four months' time. While we welcome the decision to release 1,100 detenus forthwith, we cannot enthuse over the conditional pledge to release the remaining 450 detenus. For these detenus and the Regulation III prisoners have been kept in detention without charge and without trial and it is adding insult to injury to assume that they believe in terrorist methods. They should have been released unconditionally. As regards the prisoners who have been convicted of terrorist crimes we regret that no decision to release them has been made. We have not the slightest doubt that Gandhiji, with his matchless powers of persuasion will be able to induce successfully each and everyone of these prisoners, whatever their past convictions, to abjure their faith in violence as a weapon to be used in effecting the emancipation of their country from alien thraldom. The history of the past two decades ought to convince them not only of the futility of the resort to violence but also of the wonderful efficacy of the methods of non-violent non-co-operation evolved by Gandhiji, which have brought the country ten times nearer Swaraj than could have been hoped for two decades ago. There was a time, not long past, when even the stout heart of Gandhiji, which knows no despair or defeat, was baffled by the wave of the spirit of violence which swept over the face of Bengal, when his name had become almost an anathema to a section of the youth of Bengal and the Congress had become the butt of ridicule and scorn to them. All that has changed now and the apostle of non-violence as well as the Congress are beginning to receive everywhere the enthusiastic homage which is their due.

The country, and Bengal in particular, cannot be too grateful to Gandhiji for his self-sacrificing labours in achieving what is little short a miracle. The Huq Ministry had shown a woeful lack of courage as well as sincerity in failing to translate into action the election pledges given by its members regarding the release of the detenus and but for the intervention of Gandhiji one does not know what untoward consequences might have resulted from the stubborn refusal of the Ministry to heed the universal public demand for the release of these detenus. The Ministry ought to be sincerely grateful to Gandhiji for solving what was to them a well nigh insoluble problem, and thus saving their face. Sir John Anderson too must thank his stars that India's apostle of non-violence came to his rescue at the eleventh hour to save his name from the universal condemnation which it would have earned if he had left the shores of this country letting the fifteen hundred youngmen and youngwomen of Bengal still rot in the detention camps and jails. Now that Gandhiji's sacred mission, for which he well-nigh risked his precious life, has been crowned with almost complete success, it rests with the people of Bengal and particularly with the various firms and industrial concerns, both Indian and non-Indian, to provide the detenus who will be freed with suitable means of livelihood. They form the flower of Bengal youth and given the opportunity they are bound to render as great a service to their province and their motherland as can be rendered by their compatriots anywhere else.

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION

Is It Meant To Help Or Hinder Indian Enterprise?

(BY AIRMAN R. N. CHAWLA.)

When you hear some one mention the Directorate of Civil Aviation in India, you naturally think this must be a department in the Government of India for the growth and development of Aviation in India, but the reverse is the truth. Why do I say so? What proof have I that this department is killing aviation. I must produce some facts to support my contention. Well, here are the facts about Indian Aviation and it is time the country knew them.

Commercial Pilot's Licences.

Fact No. 1. In 1929, according to the Indian Aircraft Rules, it was stipulated that a person should do 50 hours' flying training in order to qualify himself for a commercial pilot's licence. Thus the cost of this licence came to Rs. 2,000. When the Aviation Department found that Aviation was making a headway in this country and was appealing to our enterprising youths, they quietly changed the Indian Aircraft Rules and made 100 hours' flying compulsory for every commercial pilot's licence, with the result that the cost of this licence went upto Rs. 4,000.

But even this 100 hours did not satisfy the department. They made 200 hours' flying compulsory for a commercial pilot's licence, the cost of which is now well over Rs. 8,000. The Hon. Sir Thomas Stewart himself admitted the other day in the Central Legislature that the cost of a commercial pilot's licence in India was Rs. 8,000 and he was good enough to add that this cost was excluding the cost of living during the long course necessary to qualify for it.

No Recognition to British Licence.

Fact No. 2. When our young flying enthusiasts found that through the policy of the Aviation Department flying was placed beyond their reach in their own country they left for England, got themselves qualified within a few months as commercial pilots and returned home singing. And this they did with one quarter of the cost, as in England it only costs Rs. 2,000 to qualify for a commercial pilot's licence.

But when these bright young men of India went to the Directorate of Civil Aviation in their own country, what happened? The department of Aviation refused to recognise their licences, and they were made to appear in a strange examination invented by this Aviation Directorate, with the result that good many of these pilots and ground engineers from England passed by the Air Ministry, London, were plucked. This is on the official record of the Government of India. I personally know a few of these British qualified pilots and ground engineers who were plucked and are now working as motor mechanics in some street garages!

Exorbitant and Deterrent.

Fact No. 3. There is not a country under the sun in which the cost of a commercial pilot's licence is Rs. 8,000, as it is in India. The cost in India is the highest. In England the cost of the same licence is not a pie more than Rs. 2,000, for it is only necessary to fly for 100 hours to qualify as a commercial pilots, compared with 200 hours in India, besides the flying charge in Great Britain, at all the Government subsidised clubs, is half of what it is in India.

Take the example of Canada, New Zealand, Australia. These are all Empire countries and I challenge that there is not a single country in the Empire or outside in which the cost of a commercial pilot's licence exceeds Rs. 2,000. In fact I know and I ought to know because I have flown all over Europe recently that in most of the Continental countries the cost is considerably less than Rs. 2,000.

Anti-National Policy.

In those countries the Aviation Departments are busy building up Aviation as an important national enterprise whereas here in India we have the department of Aviation for the purpose of wiping out flying from the Indian horizon. India is recognised all the world over, as the ideal country for Aviation and inspite of all these natural advantages we are watching before our eyes this department, calmly and quietly killing the very thing it professes to nurse. It is spending crores of our money on what? On providing beautiful aerodromes for the Air Liners of foreign countries passing through this unhappy land and not a pie is being spent for creating openings for our thousands of enterprising youngmen interested in Aviation. I ask for how much longer will this department continue this anti-national policy. It is high time we called a halt to this scandal.

OUR LONDON LETTER

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

In the course of an interview Mr. Palme Dutt, editor of the "Labour Monthly" and author of "Modern India", told me that MacDonald on his death will not be mourned either by the Indian people or by friends of democracy and socialism in Britain. To both alike, said Mr. Dutt, MacDonald made abundant promises in his early days, only to end as an ally of reaction.

"To India MacDonald stands out", added Mr. Palme Dutt, "in memory above all in connection with his two Labour Governments. While in Opposition he had freely posed as a friend of Indian freedom; he had journeyed to India, written books on India and had made numerous speeches on India; although a careful student would see in all these that he was in reality only the more subtle spokesman of official Britain and no real advocate of Indian freedom. As soon as he was *in office he showed his true colours.* In 1924 Government he is remembered by the Bengal Special Ordinances, the Cawnpore Conspiracy Trial and similar other methods. In his second Labour Government in 1929-1931, he let the great National Movement for freedom struggle with a scale of repression never before equalled in India and accomplished the wholesale beating and imprisonment of India's bravest sons with the mockery of the Round Table Conferences."

Gift Of Communal Award

In the course of a statement, Dr. Pratul C. Bhandari, President of the Indian Medical Association and Secretary of the Hindu Association of Europe, says that Ramsay MacDonald shared the romantic interest in India that many cultured Europeans tend to feel, but his contribution to the cause of India's emancipation is negligible. He had an amazing gift for churning out smooth and condescending platitudes—which unfortunately deceived some of our leaders—but he did not understand or sympathise with the Indian point of view any more than Lord Reading. In fact the one positive measure for which we shall always remember him—the Communal Award, was, as he must have realised, definitely retrograde and designed to facilitate and perpetuate our slavery. It is conventional to regret the passing away of a great public figure, but it is difficult for us to make that conventional gesture with any real emotion.

Dr. Saeed Mahmoodi, President of the Indian Swaraj League, expressed the opinion that if there was any other leader of the Labour Party than Ramsay MacDonald, India would have got more than she did. Even in those days, Dr. Mahmoodi believes, MacDonald showed tendencies of Conservative opinion. He took advantage of the disunity in India and the Communal Award was the result.

Menace To Unity

Mr. Sirajudin Piracha, the deputy President of the Indian Swaraj League, said: "I very much regret to hear the death of Ramsay MacDonald. He rose from the lowest rung of the ladder to the uppermost. In order to serve his country according to his own views he did not hesitate in displeasing a large number of his Socialist followers. In his early days, India had great hopes in him on account of his sympathetic attitude which he had shown from time to time towards her aspirations. But all those hopes were frustrated when he came into office."

According to Mr. Piracha, one of MacDonald's most important acts towards India was the unpalatable Communal Award which he gave, unfortunately, on the request of various Indian parties themselves. Though this Award placed a large section of the Moslems in India it did great mischief in permanently dividing the religious communities. "My firm belief is that as long as the elections are conducted on religious basis no real unity can be established in India which is most essential for her advancement."

Pro-Imperialist

Mr. Ben Bradley said: "Columns of newspapers are filled with praise and eulogy of a man who has faithfully served the interest of Imperialism and Finance Capital. From opposition to the war in 1914 MacDonald developed to the position of leading the National Government in the greatest arms race of our time. He was the head of the Government who befriended the Fascist and War-making Powers of Hitler and Mussolini and Hirota. As a pro-Imperialist he justified the bombing of the people of Iraq in 1924. He was head of the Government which operated the most repressive regime in the history of India during the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930-1933. The Indian people will remember the suppression of every vestige of civil liberty during that period. The repression at Peshawar and Sholapur, the imprisonment of thousands of workers and peasants because of their desire for freedom and the bombing on the North West Frontier. Ramsay MacDonald was associated through all the various phases in preparing and perfecting the new Imperialist Constitution which at the moment overshadows India.

The Labour Movement was well rid of such a person. No two Indians will shed tears at the passing of this man. Only bitter memories will be spared, while a vow will be taken to strengthen the forces which will make for the liberation of India."

Plenty Of Promises

The widow of Shapurji Saklatvala said that the death of Ramsay MacDonald means a tragedy for his family and personal friends "but the latter part of his life was a greater tragedy to the workers who placed their hopes in him. So far as India is concerned she had nothing from him except plenty of promises none of which he cared to fulfil or meant to fulfil."

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, President of Indian Progressive Writers' Association, said that the strange story of the life and death of Ramsay MacDonald affords a warning and an object-lesson to all public men in India, since in the present stage of our struggle for independence many of our politicians may be tempted to hanker after the prizes of glory, power and wealth as he did. A brilliant, if at times sentimental intellectual, he betrayed most of the ideals he had stood for, including the ideal of a free India, which he had once adopted. Someone recently said that leaders come and go but the people is im-

(Continued on page 9 Col 5)

The Late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald

(From Our Own Correspondent)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY

European diplomacy is setting newer and newer lessons to the world every day in deviousness. Though the signatories to the Covenant of the League of Nations have bound themselves to abjure secret diplomacy and to have resort only to "open covenants openly arrived at", all the Great Powers have found means to continue their old game, while hood-winking the world with empty phrases and irrelevant issues. They have also effectively throttled democracy in their own countries while posing before the world as examplars of progressiveness and champions of the liberties of the people. They have discovered means to pile up their armaments while proclaiming themselves as the most peaceful nations on the face of the earth. They have found ways to wage wars on other nations without formally declaring war on them. And Britain has set the most recent lesson in how to recognise a government while pretending publicly not to recognise it. It has appointed accredited agents to General Franco's Government and is receiving accredited agents of that Government in return, but is not "recognising" that Government——at least, that is what the world is asked by the Chamberlain Government to believe. One wonders what other little tricks are up the sleeves of these Western politicians.

TEMPLE-ENTRY MOVEMENT.

The temple-entry movement is steadily making headway in both Malabar and Cochin, the two strongholds of "Untouchability" in Southern India. The Maharaja of Cochin's ill-advised ban on pro-Harijan Travancorean priests has given but a fillip to the popular movement both within and outside the State, to rid the State and the district entirely of the evil of "untouchability." The Ezhavas, who, though forming an influential section of the population, have had to put up with a lot of social tyranny at the hands of the "higher" caste Hindus, are everywhere taking a lead in the movement, which is bound to be crowned with success sooner or later. There are in Malabar and Cochin numerous Hindu communities still lower in the social scale, to whom the right of entry into Ezhava temples has not been readily granted by the Ezhavas. One sincerely hopes the Ezhavas, when demanding the privilege of temple-entry for themselves, will not deny it to their humbler brethren of the still "lower" castes on the West Coast.

MORE MILITARY EXPENDITURE

The British Government's recommendation to Parliament to make a grant of £600,000 to enable the Government of India to carry out mechanisation with the least possible delay, is only a recognition of the fact that a large part of the Army in India is imposed upon this country to safeguard imperial interests in the East. That part has long been maintained at India's cost and the grant in question is contemplated only because it is physically impossible for India to bear now any large additional expenditure on the Army, however much it may be needed by imperialist designs. Government know but too well that any attempt, at present, to impose a large additional burden on the country will only hasten the doom of the new Constitution. Hence the "striking precedent" of a special grant.

AN OMINOUS GRANT.

The grant in some respects is ominous. For on the strength of that the British Government will agree that the dangers against which the new scheme of mechanisation is some safeguard are common to the whole Empire, that Britain has generously borne more than her share of the burden of providing against the dangers, and that India cannot afford to shirk her responsibility. Thus the grant will soon lead to an insidious growth in the military burden of the country. Indeed, the Viceroy clearly foreshadowed such an increase in his last address to the Central Legislature. We are told that British military circles are gratified with with the new arrangement. They have reason to be. For they not only find the Indian military base strengthened but can also hope to impose upon India the running expenditure on their schemes of mechanisation. Moreover the additional expenditure in India is likely to be wholly on British regiments and the money will be spent in Britain. We are told that "as yet there is no suggestion that any Indian cavalry be mechanised, though the question has been considered".

IRRIGATION INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Irrigation is not a subject which often figures in the public press and platform, but it is of paramount importance to the welfare of the agriculturists. Though the Bombay Presidency stands second in India in point of its irrigation works, the advantages derived therefrom are neither as widespread nor as properly distributed as they ought to be. The Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister in charge of the Department, has been giving the closest attention to this problem, and it is understood that he has decided to appoint a special committee to investigate the issue in all its aspects. Though the personnel of the Committee is not yet published, it will be representative of all interests, and its report will, therefore, be extremely useful to the Government in framing their future policy. There is no gainsaying the fact that Bombay's irrigation system can be made more paying both to the Government and to the agriculturists by a suitable revision of the present rules and regulations.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Historians are poor hands at predicting the future, but they have a power, not claimed even by the Deity, of altering the past. They always back the winner—after the race."—Dean Inge.

* * *

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have announced a half-holiday on the day of Sir John Anderson's departure.

A rather half-hearted gesture, we call it.

* * *

Mr. Abdul Sami, the Muslim League candidate, who was defeated by Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim in the Bijnor election, is reported to have resigned from the League and joined the Congress.

Our sympathies with Mr. Jinnah. We hope he recovers soon from the shock.

* * *

The latest news from Russia suggest the possibility of Mr. Litvinoff being tried for one thing or another.

The next step, of course, will be a trial of Comrade Stalin himself.

* * *

Culture, according to Mr. Satyamurti, distinguishes the man or woman who possesses it from almost everybody else.

Almost like a club foot or a shiny nose!

* * *

Conversation, he said, is a great Art.

And quite often just as boring.

* * *

Slips That Pass.....

"The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day owing to a *Jail* holiday" (Our italics.)

—B. B. Minor.

* * *

A BIT CONFUSED

Was the man who rushed into the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall last night during the Music Conference and asked. "Is the all-in bout over?"

* * *

A London painter claims to have had a tramp as his teacher. Most modern artists seem to have had an even worse schooling.

* * *

"The legal profession is a noble one", said a C. P. Minister to a gathering of Law students.

It is to be noted that he did not say anything about its being legal. And he was also careful not to say anything about those who adopt this profession, either.

* * *

By far the highest percentage of those persons listed under the headings of "lost" or "missing" in England are husbands, states a recent police bulletin issued in July. At the present time 20,000 wives are wondering where their husbands have disappeared, and the number is steadily increasing.

Neither "lost" nor "missing". One prefers to think of them as 20,000 escaped prisoners!

* * *

A statement emanating from the Japanese quarters regarding the Far East Conferences, declares: "It is most regrettable that the Powers in Brussels are unable to take advantage of the Japanese reply to the communication from the Conference by which Japan carefully opened the way for their good offices which as a result of the declaration is closed for ever."

We hope the diplomatic tightrope walkers of Europe are able to follow the complex and involved contortions of the above-quoted piece of literary jiu-jitsu.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) The cold weather has really started in Bombay.

(2) Pending the conclusion of deliberations by the Brussels Conference the Japanese forces will suspend their operations in China.

(3) The Indian Liberal Federation is sending a cable felicitating the Liberal Ministry of Rumania on their assumption of power.

* * *

Overheard At The Wrestling Stadium

Friend: "Heavens, man, why did you go down? He did not hit you."

Wrestler: "No, but I thoughts."

* * *

Neighbour: "Well, Bobby, how do you like having a little sister?"

Bobby: "It isn't a boy; it's a girl".

"But your mother told me last night it was a boy".

"I know it's a girl, 'cause I saw them putting powder on it this morning."

Nariman's Rejoinder To Bhulabhai

Plea For Right Of Appeal Over Judgment Of Mahatma-Bahadurji Tribunal

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. K. F. Nariman writes:—

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the new President of the B. P. C. C., in his very first public pronouncement, even on such a sacred occasion as late Lalaji's death anniversary has chosen to have an unkind fling at his predecessor in office.

As a clever lawyer, he is so conscious of the transparent legal and other fatal defects in the judgment of the Tribunal, and knowing full-well, that it cannot stand any further scrutiny of examination, he is naturally anxious to evade revision, feeling that such a course is bound to lead to its ultimate reversal.

For an honest gentleman, particularly Congressman, "Code of Honour," ought to be synonymous with the "Code of Truth and Justice". The talk of 'honour' becomes meaningless, where there is such outrageous slaughter of Justice and Truth.

CHOICE OF TRIBUNAL.

Again, the statement that the Tribunal was of my choice and seeking, is only half-truth; it is well-known, that I did not want any further inquiry, and publicly declared to that effect in so many words, on the Tilak's Anniversary Day. But it was, as it were forced on me, by statement from Mahatmaji, that if I did not accept his suggestion for an inquiry by himself, he would publish his adverse verdict against me. He stated "what I have known so far goes against you" unless I was prepared to rebut it, by accepting his suggestion for an inquiry, that exparte judgment against me would be published. Mr. Bhulabhai may call this a Tribunal of my choice and free-will, but to a dispassionate and impartial critic, it will appear that no alternative was left to me but to accept the inevitable situation, that was practically forced on me. When I requested, Mr. Bahadurji first definitely refused to be on the Tribunal, but when the same request came from Mahatma Gandhi, a few days later, he readily consented.

In spite of all this, the legal and judicial mind of Mr. Bhulabhai thinks that it is violation on my part of so called "Code of Honour" to ask for an elementary right for an independant revision of judgment. It is a very convenient 'Code' to be trotted out when it suits their purpose; otherwise to be cast to the winds, when the same 'Code' becomes inconvenient.

RIGHT OF APPEAL.

How often he has argued appeals and revisions in Appellate Courts seeking to revise judgments on behalf of his clients who had selected their own Tribunals, as complainants, in Lower Courts?

To deny this fundamental right of revision or appeal even on doubtful points of law is to literally and ruthlessly murder justice and truth.

However, the ultimate forum for an honorary public servant is the public opinion. It is before that Tribunal that I want to appeal. No amount of legal or technical quibbling can deprive me of that right, and I shall be content with the final verdict of that Highest Tribunals.

In return for my humble efforts for years in service of this City in particular, and Country in general, I can certainly claim, and expect bare justice and nothing more, and feel confident that once this temporary cloud of suspicion and doubt that is deliberately raised, is dispersed, Truth and Justice will ultimately triumph.

QUAKE SHOCK IN CHITRAL

Several Buildings Badly Damaged

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

The Chitral State in the North West Frontier suffered severely owing to an earthquake shock about 4-30 p.m. on Sunday last according to advices received here. It is reported that all Civil Government buildings except the Assistant Political Agents office and bungalow were badly damaged and were rendered unihabitable.

Parapets of His Highness' Mehtar's Palace, mosque and other buildings have been badly damaged. One fourth of the Mehtari Bazar has been razed to the ground and streets and roads blocked by Debris. Telephone reports from various quarters show that wholesale damage was done in villages and buildings and many people are left homeless throughout the state but no loss of life is reported.—A.P.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR RED FLAG UNION

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, November 18.

The Red Flag Union announced a meeting in support of the strike in Saraspur, a working-class suburb. About 2,000 workers had assembled.

Mr. Jalaluddin Bukhari rose to address the meeting and the workers were asked to shout "inquilab zindabad". Instead of doing this all assembled raised the cry of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai" and Majur Mahajan-ki-jai.

Many among the audience questioned the speaker regarding the methods of intimidation employed by the Red Flag followers and the assaults and forcible interference practised on peaceful workers.

Unable to give any reply, the speaker along with about a hundred colleagues who had come to the meeting from outside walked away and the meeting dispersed.

KIPLING MEMORIAL FUND

LONDON: Nov. 17.

The King in a message to the inaugural banquet for the Kipling Memorial Fund expressed pleasure to know that representatives from all parts of the Empire had united in planning a fitting memorial to Kipling whose genius was the common heritage of all who spoke English tongue.

Over a thousand men and women admirers of Kipling from all parts of the world, attended the dinner. Earl Athlone, who was accompanied by Princess Alice, presided.

Good wishes for the success of the fund to which 35,000 sterling have already been subscribed, were received from Lords Linlithgow, Tweeds Muir, Gowrie and Galway and Sir Patrick Duncan.

The guests of honour were two heroes of "Stalky and Company" Major General Dunsterville (Stalky) and G. C. Beresford (M'Turk) whose portraits in pastel by John Mansbridge were presented to them by the Earl of Athlone on behalf of the Council.

Further amount of 10,000 sterling was subscribed at the banquet.—Reuter.

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN DEBTS

Funds Sent To London To Pay December Coupons

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 18.

Funds have been sent to London to pay the Brazilian foreign debt coupons falling due on December 1.

According to the Minister of Foreign Affairs payment will be kept up to date until a new agreement has been reached.

DEBATE ON CIVIL AVIATION IN COMMONS

Policy Of Employment Criticised

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Following the criticisms of the Imperial Airways during the Commons Debate on civil aviation Mr. Muirhead announced that the Secretary of State would discuss with the Government directors of the Imperial Airways the system employed by the Company in dealing with staff including methods whereby pilots and others were enabled to have their grievances representations fairly considered.

It was impossible for the Government to conduct the business of the Company and it would not go into specific grievances of individual pilots or dictate to the Company in regard to recognition of a particular union. The Company had already stated that it had no objection in principle to collective bargaining.

The debate arose on the motion of Mr. Perkins, who said that he was thoroughly dissatisfied with the present position of future prospects of the British aviation and urged a public inquiry should be held to review the situation—Reuter

KING GIVES BALL IN HONOUR OF LEOPOLD

LONDON, Nov. 17.

When the King and Queen gave ball at Buckingham Palace to-night in honour of King Leopold the guests danced to the strains of modern dance band instead of usual string band played at former Palace balls.

Over a thousand guests including Mamby members of the Royal family danced Foxtrots, Waltzes and other modern dances in the great ballroom.—Reuter.

HALIFAX TO MEET HITLER

BERLIN, Nov. 17.

Lord Halifax at the invitation of Herr Hitler will leave for Berchtesgaden to-morrow accompanied by Von Neurath. Lord Halifax will presumably see Herr Hitler on Friday afternoon returning to Berlin in the evening.—Reuter.

INCREASING TENSION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY

BERLIN, Nov. 18.

There is no confirmation in German circles of the reported closing of the German Consulates in Russia.

The report appears to be probable, however since the number of Germans in Russia has decreased considerably in recent times and Germano-Russian trade carried on through Soviet foreign trade commissariat.

Foreign observers are of opinion that closing of Consulates is also to certain extent due to tenseness of relations between two countries which have grown steadily since the signature of Anti-Comintern Pact at Rome.—Reuter.

LIBERAL MINISTRY FOR ROUMANIA

BUCHAREST, Nov. 17.

With slight changes the Tatarescu Cabinet has been reconstituted. It is now almost entirely a Liberal Ministry.—Reuter.

C. P. And Berar Ayurvedic Conferences

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The 27th All-India Ayurvedic Conference will be held at Nagpur in December 1937. "Rasa-oushadhi-Nirmanshaladhyaksha Sambhasha Parishad" "Ayurvedadhyapak-Mandal Samthasha Parishad", are to be held this time along with this conference.

The first C.P. and Berar Ayurvedic conference will also be held on the same dates.

A smartly dressed Hindu youth who stood charged with committing thefts on running trains has been convicted and sentenced to aggregate term of 21 years by the Sessions Judge at Sukkur on three different counts.

VOLUNTEER CORPS FOR ALLAHABAD

Jawaharlal's Proposal For All Parties

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President speaking at a crowded meeting held in Mohamedali Park to-night dealt with the growing panic caused among the citizens of Allahabad owing to cases of occasional assaults and affrays which have occurred in Allahabad during the last fortnight. These fights and assaults have occurred between two sets of goondas one Hindu and the other Muslim, resulting in communal tension in the city.

Cases against some of these goondas are proceeding under sec. 107 Cr. P. C. which has excited communal feelings on both sides Pandit Nehru returned only this morning from Lucknow and on the advice of shopkeepers lost no time in calling a meeting in the evening. In some quarters there have been a persistent demand for more vigorous police action to nip the mischief in the bud. The meeting was attended by prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders of the city

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in his speech, expressed his surprise at the curious situation that had developed at Allahabad where personal feuds between goondas could assume such proportions. They had weak hearts. Fear was spreading all round as a result of wild gossips that could only encourage mischief-mongers in their game. It was a pity "that personal quarrels were sought to be" settled under cover of communalism. No community could possibly have goondas as champions of their rights. He was intrigued to find that these personal quarrels persisted so long. That might be due to the weakness of the police and their own weakness. People asked him to advise the police to make more arrests. He did not want to arrogate to himself the position of adviser of the police. He further hesitated to advise the police to take sweeping action. Past history of the police did not encourage him to do so. Foreign rule in India had been "lathi" rule. They had witnessed how Government gave a free hand to the police in 1930 and the results of that procedure.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru proceeding said all men in the police were not bad. There were good men too. They must not treat all police as their enemies. They must try to co-operate with them. It was no use abusing them. But their bad ways must be checked but they should also co-operate with them in maintaining law and order. Pandit Jawaharlal proposed to raise a volunteer corps of at least one thousand citizens at Allahabad. He wanted it to be a permament body. Members of any political party could join it. The purpose of this corps would be to check activities of goondas. They must depend upon their own courage and cease to be perturbed by exaggerated rumours. That was a sign of cowardice. After Panditjee's speech, several Muslim leaders also spoke exhorting people to maintain communal harmony and unity at this juncture.

Sir K. V. Reddy To Be A. G. In Burma

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

There are persistent reports current in New Delhi that Sir K. V. Reddi is likely be appointed Government of India's Agent-General, in Burma. An official announcement is expected next month from Whitehall have still to be obeyed by the Government of India whatever Lord Zetland may choose to say about the charge of "Interfering too much." The latest instance of dictation is furnished by Government of India's reported decision—still not officially announced—to ratify the international sugar agreement. The agreement was denounced by the Central Assembly last Simla Session. Though the Council of State with its official majority voted for ratification there can be no doubt that public opinion nas been strongly against the agreement. It now appears the Government have decided to ignore the Central Assembly's verdict and ratify the agreement prohibiting exports of sugar from India except to Burma for a period of five years.

I learn the Government of India knew at the time of signing of the agreement that it will not be acceptable to Indian opinion and will not be ratified by the Assembly. Accordingly Simla informed their delegate to initial the agreement subject to ratification of the Central Legislature. According to my information, however, the Secretary of State insisted on ratification by the Government of India and suggested recourse to the Council of State, if the Assembly refused to ratify. This insistence by the Secretary of State is believed to be responsible for the Government of India's reported decision to ratify the agreement.

"King Kong" Finds His Equal In Harbans Singh

THRILLING 'ALL-IN' CONTEST

The fact, that Harbans Singh (India) was to meet Emil Tzayea (Hungary), in an 'All-In' contest filled the wrestling stadium on Thursday night. This was the star item in a programme of five fights down for decision in the All-India International Professional Wrestling tournament. Tzayea better known as 'King Kong' had a reputation for an 'All-In' tumble and Harbans Singh had shown that he was equal to any rough stuff. This roused the expectations of Bombay wrestling fans to a high pitch. Both men were lustily cheered as they entered the ring but some booing was sent out to the Hungarian. The fight as an 'All-In' affair was not disappointing and the crowd was well pleased with the bout, in which Harbans Singh came off well. A large number of people were so jubilant over the fight that at the close of the session, they chaired the Indian wrestler and carried him amidst cheers to his car.

C. Stanciu (Albania) opposed Juala Singh (India) in the opening bout and the fight was governed by the Catch-as-Catch-Can rules. The Albanian went down first and Juala Singh had him squirming with a painful lock. Both men were thrown in turn, after this. The first gong, however, saw Stanciu twirling to and fro to avoid being pinned as the Indian had a nice hold on him in a firm armlock. Stanciu managed to bring off a flying mare in the opening of the second round and registered a fall.

The wiry Kartar Singh (India) met V. Bilciu, the Bulgarian representative in the second fight of the night. The first round was full of action, the men not sparing themselves. The Sikh came out of the tussle top man.

Kartar Singh was quick to work when they came up next. He took the Bulgarian by the waist, hurled him to the mat and was on his opponent, pinning him to gain the verdict.

Jeji Goldstein (Palestine) had an opponent—Bellgard (Germany)—who was distinctly heavier than him. They were fighting under the Greco-Roman rules. Goldstein's knowledge of the game told early and the German had continually to extricate himself from dangerous holds.

Early in the second round Bellgard had Goldstein's neck within the circuit of his arm but the latter got out free without much difficulty. The German next found his place on the floor and vociferously expressed the distress he was in.

The beginning of the third round found Goldstein nearly on his back, his right arm being in the German's strong hold. He, however, came out of it. This was followed by a display of class wrestling by Goldstein, for which he earned rounds of applause. The bout closed in a draw but it must be said that the Palestanian had the better of the German.

The fourth fight was between Riza Bey (Turkey) and Ojagar Singh (India), the men meeting under the Catch-as-Catch-Can rules. The Indian was a much smaller man than his opponent, but was nippy. The Turk almost ended matters with a nelson in the second minute of the initial round. Riza Bey played with his man, and deferred taking the verdict in the first round. He, however, ended the ordeal of his opponent early in the second round.

'ALL-IN' CONTEST.

The 'All-In' contest between Harbans Singh (India) and 'King Kong,' Emil Tzayea (Hungary) provided thrills that were expected. The Hungarian met his match. The Indian though giving away weight and being smaller, meted out more punishment than came his way and Tzayea was bleeding badly from his mouth before the close of the first round. The second round was a real scrap, Harbans Singh holding his own against his big opponent. Trouble was shared here.

The last spell of the fight was full of thrilling moments and the large crowd was delighted at the Indians' tactics, which foiled the endeavours of 'King Kong.' Harbans, undoubtedly, had to call on his better knowledge of wrestling to go full time, but he was game and as hard as one could wish. Tzayea was often taken by surprise, when he was equalled in the rougher side of an 'All-In' fight.

Opinion had it that the huge Hungarian suffered the most in a fight that ended in a draw.

To-day's Bouts

Wong Bock Cheung (China) vs. Korescenko (Czechoslovakia).

Sardar Khan (India) vs. V. Bilciu (Bulgaria).

J. Goldstein (Palestine) vs. Stanciu (Albania).

Ojagar Singh (India) vs. A. Webber (Austria).

A. Bellgard (Germany) vs. [illegible] Osaya (Hungary).

PRINCE ALI KHAN IN BOMBAY

Straight Rush To Sick Bed Of Grand Mother

In a specially chartered Tata 'plane, Prince Ali Khan, son of H. H. the Aga Khan arrived at the Juhu Aerodrome at 11-5 p. m. on Thursday. In the five-and-half hours non-stop flight from Karachi, the Prince was accompanied by Ismail Mohommed Jaffer.

At the aerodrome he was received by a group of friends and admirers. Soon after his arrival, he rushed to his grand-mother's sick-bed.

Prince Ali Khan Flies From Karachi To Bombay

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

Prince Ali Khan who arrived by the Imperial Air Mail was received by Sir Haji Abdulla Haroon and Members of the Khoja Council. Prince Ali Khan drove straight from the marine airport to the Civil Aerodrome, where he boarded a specially chartered 'plane piloted by Mr. Gadgil which took off at 6-28. The 'plane is expected to reach Bombay in one hop at eleven to-night. Consequently all local arrangements made in his honour have been cancelled.—A. P.

BY-ELECTION IN KHANDESH

Straight Fight Between Congress And Non-Congress Candidates

JALGAON, Nov. 18.

Four candidates withdrew to-day their nomination papers leaving an open field for a clear fight between a Congressman and a Non-Congressman. They are R. B. Wadekar and S. R. Rane, both pleaders from the Jalgaon. The election will take place on December 8.—A.P.

WAR RISK RATES REDUCED

LONDON, November 18.

War risk rates of Shanghai-bound cargoes have been reduced from 20 to 5 shillings per cent., according to the new schedule issued by the Joint War-Risk Rating Committee of Companies and Lloyds Underwriters.

Reductions have also been made for other Chinese voyages.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE PACT?

Premier's Announcement in Commons

LONDON, November 18.

A great step forward in the endeavour to strengthen trade relations between Britain and the United States was announced by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons.

Replying to a question by Major Attlee whether he was in a position to make a further statement regarding the progress of discussions to find a basis for negotiations for such a trade agreement, Mr. Chamberlain said, "Yes, I am very happy to be able to inform the House that informal and exploratory discussions with a view to reaching an agreed basis for the negotiation of an Anglo-United States Trade Agreement have now reached a point whereat the Governments of both the countries feel that they are able to announce that negotiations for such an agreement are contemplated."

He added that the announcement marked a definite well-recognised step of the United States procedure of negotiations. The Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Spaak was an interested listener of Mr. Chamberlain's announcement in the distinguished strangers' gallery.—Reuter's Special.

CORDELL HULL'S ANNOUNCEMENT

WASHINGTON, November 18.

Mr. Cordell Hull in an announcement similar to Mr. Chamberlain's stated that he had invited interested persons of the United States to submit suggestions to the State Department concerning what products should be included in the treaty.

This first formal step towards the conclusion of the Anglo-American Trade Pact brings to a climax over a year of exploratory work by the two Governments. The actual start of the negotiations is expected within a few weeks and must be preceded by public hearings whereat interested persons can state their objections to reductions in American tariff being made on any particular class of goods.

According to the Associated Press of America, there is good reason to believe that the British Government have consented to granting to some American products, treatment equal to that which it now accords to goods from British dominions under Empire Preference believing that more intimate commercial ties between Britain and the United States will set an example to other nations to join the general movement for reduction of world trade barriers.—Reuter's Special.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT

NEW YORK, November 18.

An Anglo-American announcement that a reciprocal trade agreement is contemplated is expected any moment states the "New York Times" Washington correspondent, adding that the development is the result of a conference held last evening between the U. S. Government Official in charge of trade agreements programme and the British Ambassador.

The "New York Times" comments that this impending step is of broad significance for it marks a policy, more than a trade decision by the British Cabinet, for close collaboration with the United States.

The paper adds the agreement when concluded will grant reductions of tariff on British manufactured goods entering the United States, Britain making concessions on American Agricultural products.—Reuter's Special.

Should negotiations for an Anglo-American Trade Pact be initiated, Britain will be the twenty-first nation with which the United States has announced intention of negotiating a reciprocal agreement. Sixteen such agreements have already been concluded, including one with Canada.—Reuter.

REACTION TO BENGAL COMMUNIQUE

(Continued from page 1)

ment to the Press at once. He added "I ought, first of all, to communicate my opinion to Mahatmaji. All that I shall say now is that the contents of the Communique rather conflict with what I believed was coming."

Congratulating Mahatma Gandhi and the Government on their joint achievement Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, president of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, said "It is understood that the released young men will get Rs. 15 a month for a year. It would be very much more desirable to pay each young man Rs. 200 down as we have found from actual experience that this amount, if well husbanded, enables a hard working young man to earn between one and two rupees a day. I trust that the Government will look into this aspect of the question."

"NASTY SCRAP OF PAPER.

The "Hindustan Standard", however, strikes a different note. It characterises the communique as "Breathing of a spirit of vindictiveness and betraying an insolently malignant, mentality" to Bengal and, indeed to the whole of political India it is a nasty scrap of paper whose proper place is in the waste paper basket." The paper disputes vehemently the talk of violence with reference to the detenus, their conduct and their activities and concludes "if the price for freedom is surrender, the world is better in that freedom."

FAILED TO REDEEM HIS PLEDGE

The "Basumati" (a vernacular daily) says: Evidently Mahatma Gandhi has failed to redeem his pledge to the Andamans prisoners who shall be left to their fate to sink or swim as they can. The Regulation III, and other political prisoners have been completely ignored and the Government communique seems to take it for granted that even Mahatma Gandhi has succumbed to the subtle influence of police reports and in a manner admitted that the atmosphere of the province is vitiated by terrorism. This is what we can never accept. The detention of men without trial is a policy which has not been abandoned and remains as a proof positive of the autocratic rule which the Government indulge in.—A. P.

MAHATMA BACK AT WARDHA

WARDHA, November 18.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Shankerlal Banker, Shankerrao Deo, Acharya Kripalani, Gangadharrao Deshpande, Swamianand, Acharya Deosharma, Haribhau Upadhyaya, Dr. Prafullachandra Ghosh, Seth Jamnalal, Kalelkar, Shri Krishna Das Jaju, Kishorilal Mashruwala, attended Gandhi Sewasangha meeting. Jamnalal's transacting routine business will again meet to-night. Gandhiji arrived in the evening with Mahadeo Desai accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai, Acharya Kripalani and Jairamdas Daulatram from Nagpur.

Gandhiji cheerfully sustained the journey looked pale, exhausted and worried yet buoyant and felt the strain of walking ascending the staircase but refused to be carried in chair.—A. P.

"EVER GRATEFUL MAHATMA"

POONA, November 18.

Mr. G. V. Ketkar, Working president of the Democratic Swaraj Party, Poona in a statement on the Bengal Government's communique welcomes the decision to release detenus and says "The Indian Nation will ever remain grateful to Gandhiji who strenuously and patiently conducted the negotiations with the Bengal Government in spite of his ill-health. Similarly, the Bengal Ministers, especially Mr. N. R. Sarkar, the Finance Minister, deserves congratulations for successfully and diligently helping Gandhiji in his mission.

My Party prays that Gandhiji may be successful in getting the detenus released without undue delay."—A. P.

Mahadev Desai's Wire To Sarat Bose

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has received the following telegram from Mr. Mahadev Desai from Wardha "Good journey, Bapu well."

Clouston At Johannes'

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 18.

Clouston arrived here at 09-55 G.M.T. and left for Broken Hill at 10-35. He hopes to land at Kisumet at about 01-30 G.M.T. to-morrow, and to arrive Khartoum at 07-00 and Cairo 14-00.—Reuter.

Civic Welcome To Congress Cabinet

Corporation Discusses Draft Address: Masani Moves Notable Amendment

The draft of the civic address which the Municipal Corporation desire to present to the Hon. the Prime Minister and his colleagues in the Bombay Provincial Cabinet came for discussion at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Thursday. When the House Adjourned for the day, there were still many councillors who wanted to speak the matter and the Mayor adjourned further debate till Monday next.

DRAFT ADDRESS

The Special Committee appointed on 15th October last submitted the following draft of the address:—

"We, the Mayor and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, tender you our warm welcome on your arrival in the capital of the Province after the acceptance of your high offices on the 19th July, 1937 under the New Constitution. We also desire to offer you our sincere congratulations as your Council of Ministers undoubtedly commands the support and confidence of the Bombay Provincial Legislature.

TRIBUTE TO CABINET'S WORK

We realise that you have undertaken responsibilities which are as onerous as they are honourable; and we have no doubt that wisdom and patriotism will ever guide your footsteps in the arduous task before you. During the short period that has expired since your assumption of office, you have evinced an earnest desire to grapple with the difficult problems of administration and to undertake solution of the equally important questions of social justice and economic well-being of the masses.

COMPLEX PROBLEMS

We are conscious that the problems which confront the Province are complex both on account of their variety and magnitude and also on account of the restrictions imposed by the Constitution itself; but we need hardly assure you that in your efforts for their solution you will have the utmost goodwill and co-operation from every section of the community. The most outstanding of these problems are the removal of illiteracy and the relief of the appalling poverty of the people. We trust that your Council of Ministers will make a systematic and sustained endeavour to remove these distressing conditions.

CITY'S SPECIAL PROBLEMS

As a Civic Body, we have certain special problems of our own to which we now invite your sympathetic attention. Besides being "Urbs Prima in Indis", this City is a port of international importance and a great industrial and commercial centre. Our civic obligations arising out of this unique position have time and again necessitated our representing to Government the need for adequate resources to meet these responsibilities. We may well claim that the Corporation have placed the water supply, roads and medical relief in this City on a fairly efficient footing.

THEIR SOURCES OF REVENUE

We are, however, conscious that in the matter of education drainage, slum clearance and housing of the poor, a great deal more still remains to be done, whilst as regards the question of milk supply, the faintest beginnings have, we fear, still to be made. But these are matters which require vast financial commitments. It has been our long standing grievance that many of the legitimate sources of our revenue have been trenched upon by the Provincial Government and that our claims for fresh sources of income have been received with indifference, if not with neglect. We, however, feel confident that, with the advent of a popular government at the head of the Province, our claims will receive immediate and sympathetic consideration.

LOFTY PRECEPTS

We feel assured, Gentlemen, that the lofty precepts of truth and non-violence taught by Mahatma Gandhi will become your beacon lights in the discharge of the responsible duties on which you have entered.

We once again welcome you with all our heart and we wish you the best of health and success in your endeavours for the moral and material uplift of the Province committed to your care."

MASANI'S AMENDMENT

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey moved that the draft address be approved.

Mr. M. R. Masani moved the following amendment:—

(1) In para. 1 after the word ministers' in line 6, add the words "chosen as it is from that great organization, the Indian National Congress."

(2) After paragraph 3, add a new paragraph as follows:—

"In our own City, the bulk of the working class population lives on miserably low wages and in terrible housing conditions. Your Council, has by authorizing an inquiry into the wages in the textile industry, shown its solicitude for the amelioration of the workers' conditions. We hope that this is but an earnest of a bold and forward labour policy which would meet the legitimate demands of the workers and ensure industrial peace."

(3) In paragraph 5 after the word 'lofty' in line 1 add:—

"object of securing Complete Independence for India and the".

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved the second amendment to delete the last but one paragraph.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin also wanted some verbal changes such as, "people of the Presidency" instead of "Bombay Provincial Legislature" etc.

Mr. V. N. Modak wanted to include in the third para. unemployment with illiteracy.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta opposed the amendments and urged the House to accept the draft unanimously. The whole House, he said did not compose of Congressmen and it was not fair to force the views expressed in the amendments upon those who did not subscribe to the Congress views. The Corporation presented the address to the Ministers as Ministers of the Government and not as representatives of the Congress.

He assured Mr. Masani that the Municipal Corporation cared for Labour as much as he did or perhaps more. He wanted to retain the para. which Mr. Talpade wished to delete. Personally, he differed from Mahatma Gandhi, but he assured the House that Mahatma Gandhi was the most conspicuous example of truth and non-violence. He urged the councillors not to load the address with unnecessary phrases.

Mr. R. F. Munshi also supported the original proposition and pointed out that when the resolution was moved to vote an address to the Ministers, an assurance was given that it would be of a non-controversial nature.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supporting the amendment of Mr. Masani urged the House to be proud of the Indian National Congress which had worked for the country for over fifty years.

At this stage further discussion was adjourned till Monday.

RAID ON SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICE

Nothing Incriminating Seized At Lahore

LAHORE, November 18.

The Police raided the Congress Socialist Party Office at Bradlaugh Hall at 12 noon, to-day for over one hour in search of revolutionary literature, but nothing incriminating seized.

Police had search warrants against Comrades Mubarak Sagar and Mohanlal of whom the latter was present during the search.

Comrade Mubarak Sagar had only recently come to Lahore from Meerut where he is in charge of "Kirti" newspaper.—United Press.

Relief Measures For Flood Stricken In Madras

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

The Corporation authorities have been feeding about 4,000 people affected by the recent floods in the City since November 16.

The Mayor, Commissioner and Councillors of the Corporation are moving about and doing their best to relieve suffering.

The North Madras Boy-scouts Local Association collected old raiments and distributed 350 pieces of clothing yesterday. They have made an appeal for more clothing for the poor.

The Mayor also has issued an appeal to the public for co-operation.—A.P.

Minimum Price For Sugar Cane In Madras

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

The Minister for Labour and Industries has called a conference of sugarcane growers and sugar-mill owners of the Presidency at the Secretariat on November 29 to discuss the advisability or otherwise of fixing a minimum price for sugarcane.—A.P.

That mass mobilisation of Kisans in support of their demands and the creation of mass sanction behind the Ministry in order to strengthen their hands could be achieved without a march to the Assembly Chamber is the explanation given in a circular issued by the Secretary of the Bihar provincial Kisan Sabha.

LESSON FROM RAJPUTANA

Problem Of Water-Supply In Konkan Districts

Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

As is well known, the Ratnagirl, Kolaba and Thana districts have very heavy rainfall during the monsoon which is supplemented by the "rush" of water from the Ghats, yet the people always suffer from shortage of water during the months of March, April and May every year. This state of affairs is due to the following two reasons:—

(1) because of the impermeable nature of the sub-soil it cannot absorb sufficient water, and (2) because the rush of water during the monsoon is too rapid to allow of any absorption. The result is that when the wells are drawn on, they become quickly exhausted and during the summer there is no water even for drinking purposes. It is noticeable that in these districts there are very few tanks for storing the water which therefore ordinarily runs to waste.

LESSON FROM RAJPUTANA.

How to remedy this state of affairs has been a subject of much anxious thought and investigation since the present Government came into power. To aid him in coming to a correct conclusion, the Hon. Mr. Nurie had the experience of his own part of the country where owing to the great depth of the wells, the drawing of the water is a great hardship and secondly on account of the scanty rainfall, the people have to make other arrangements to increase their water supply for drinking purposes. To supplement the supply of water, the people in Rajputana have built numerous little tanks and bunds across the various streams to catch the rain water during the monsoon.

The Minister's opinion therefore, is that the only way to solve the problem in these districts is to build storage tanks or reservoirs on the different streams and rivulets, which are so numerous in these parts, to collect and hold as much water as possible for human consumption and also for cattle. This can be done by building two separate tanks in every village, one upstream and the other downstream for the two purposes mentioned above.

In Rajputana such village tanks are mostly built by charity inclined individuals who want to spend their money on such useful public works. To provide water for drinking purposes for men and cattle is looked upon as most philanthropic in this country. Government gives the land free for this purpose and the benefactor provides the money, and his name is carved on the tank to perpetuate his memory.

THEIR OBJECTIVE

With such reservoirs in the Konkan where nature pours down such an ample supply during the monsoons, a regular storage of water is certain, and, there is no doubt that in time to come many of the towns and villages of the Konkan will be able to aspire to a piped water supply. This is an achievement which we ought to make every effort to attain.

Government do not think it a sound policy to spend more money on additional wells, because generally it will not help to solve the problem, and in some cases will be only throwing good money after bad. But the construction of the storage tanks will certainly augment the existing supply of the wells.

Government will actively assist in the construction of such tanks in every village where the water supply question is acute, and will welcome the co-operation of the local villagers and charitably-minded people to overcome these trying difficulties.

CONCILIATION OFFICER FOR RAILWAYS

India Government To Make New Appointment

NEW DELHI, November 18.

It is understood the Government of India will shortly issue a notification setting up an Industrial Advisory Board and appointing a Conciliation Officer for Railways. This is being done experimentally. It is believed that the principal function of the Conciliation Officer will be to deal with railway and industrial strikes.

It is understood that Col. Wagstaff, R.E., who has been a Supervisor of Railway Labour with the Railway Board for a number of years will be the first holder of this appointment. Col. Wagstaff is now on leave in England and will shortly return to India.—A. P.

Flag Controversy At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

Much controversy is going on between the authorities of the Owing Christian College and its students over the question of hoisting the national flag over the College building.

The College authorities want that Dr. Z. A. Ahmed (Socialist) should not be invited to perform the flag-hoisting ceremony and some one from the College should perform it. But the students insist that Dr. Ahmed should perform the ceremony.

Consequently the authorities have closed the College for an indefinite period while the students have formed a strike committee and are holding meetings.

The Allahabad University, on the other hand, have agreed to allow the hoisting of the national flag over the University buildings on all national occasions provided the flag is removed the same day.

During the coming University Jubilee celebration no flag of any denomination will, however fly over the University buildings.—United Press.

THE ALL-INDIA Industrial and Commercial Exhibition will be held at Agra from January 15, to February 14, 1938.

Human Touch About New Administration

Impressions Ministers Have Created On Permanent Officials

"Men Of Intelligence And Integrity Not O Use Positions For Self-Aggrandizement"

(From Our Special Correspondent)

The Congress Ministry in Bombay completes four months of its tenure to-day and it would be interesting to know the views of those in the permanent service who have worked under different Governments during their tenure of office. Everyone seems to realise that this time the change in the Secretariat has been of such a nature that it has been felt even by the lowest.

Congress decided to accept offices in very remarkable circumstances. They kept out of temptation of offices for nearly three months because they wanted some guarantee against the pinpricks of burcaucracy. Though no assurances were formally obtained the line of action which the Congress took up had the desired effect. The position of the Ministers within the ambit of the Government of India Act has been very well defined during the course of the Constitutional controversy that raged for three months. To-day the Ministers wield so much power that the permanent officials could hardly have dreamt when the Act was under preparation.

The officials of the older generation who have watched the working of the Cabinets under the previous two Constitutions do realise that the change now brought about is really radical. Some of them who were using the previous members of the Cabinets as tools, feel that they dare not go anywhere near the present Ministers to utilise them for their purpose. They have found in these men, men of intelligence and integrity out to do service to the country and not exploit the position for self-aggrandizement. There is every possibility of these people getting out any moment. They are not anxious to stick to their seats as their predecessors were. During the last three months, the Ministers have proved that they are men capable of ruling, as well as the permanent officials if not more efficiently.

HELPLESS ORNAMENTS

I went round and had discussions with some of the permanent officials regarding the change that had come over and what they felt about it. The officials recollect how under the Morley-Minto Reforms the Indian element was for the first time introduced in the Provincial Executive Council. The bureaucrats would not, however, have strong Indians. They were afraid of Gokhales, Mehtas and Wachhas and preferred to pick up second-rate men who would act as mere "Yes-men". In the administrative details they were swamped by the clever Civilian who knew how to bluff about difficulties that were not there.

Could any Indian of those days have thought of reforming the land revenue system! He could not even think of making any suggestion in that direction and if he had dared do anything like that he would have been reminded that he was a member at pleasure of the Governor who was guided by other Civilians. The infallible civilian who had drunk at the feet of Fringle and his successors could not be convinced of the hardships of the inelastic wooden system which was slowly eating into the vitals of the peasantry. It was rarely in those days that the Indian point of view was stressed and it was rarer still when the Indian point of view was appreciated by the civilians. The Indian members of those Cabinets were helpless ornaments.

UNDER MONTFORD DAYS

The Diarchy of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms transferred some power to the Indians in the Cabinet. The bureaucracy was broken; yet it was strong and powerful. It could often outwit the so-called popular Minister, who soon imbibed its ways and method and agreed to be led by the nose. Publicists of the calibre of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Chunilal Mehta might have been able to assert themselves. They could induce the Civilians to introduce some liberal changes as exemplified by the Primary Education Act, the Local Boards Act and the Municipal Boroughs Act. Much to his discomfiture the Civilian was forced to accept prohibition as the goal of Government policy, but in general detail he could bluff the Indian Cabinet Minister, who was often lost in the labyrinth of administrative detail. In the ordinary administrative practice the Indian Ministers and Councillors pursued the methods of their predecessors or Civilian colleagues. They were less accessible and depended entirely on the reports of the officials who circumvented them in innumerable ways. The average Minister of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme made little headway beyond the mass of files presented to him by the clever subordinates.

AND NOW

To-day, it appears from the conversations that I have had with some people who ought to be in the know, the permanent official sees a change beyond recognition. In Bombay there are seven popular Ministers drawn from the people, backed by a majority of the electorate, powerful enough to assert themselves against any obstructive tactics. The permanent subordinate feels that he must adjust himself to the new environment. He must obey the Chair as the popular parliance goes. His expert advice may or may not be accepted.

The Ministers have come with their set notions on many things. They are open to correction but they mean to serve the popular cause. Their programme may be distasteful, their ways may be irksome, but their orders are carried out to the letter. The Cabinet Minister of to-day has set aside old conventions. He assumes no airs and he is accessible to all. He gives his ears to many but few his voice. Even the humblest of officials can approach him on business and he receives him without the vestige of the ancient "dignity." His mode of thinking is liberal. He is decisive in several things, depends on his own judgment or colleague's advice but does not allow himself to be led by the nose. The unity of the Cabinet is well maintained—"all stand together or fall together." There are no dissenting notes or minutes which used to be recorded in former days.

Team work is seen the tactful Premier steers his carefully without abandoning the Gandhian principles. It does not take long for even big proposals to take shape. Assured as they are of party support, the Cabinet can discount the reports of officials. They receive suggestions for reforms from all quarters, which the old Cabinets could not have thought of or countenanced. It is a wonderful thing how after so many hours of interview which the Ministers give every day to the public, they are able to dispose of many intricate problems without much delay.

Possibly it is too soon to judge the results of their administration but they have undoubtedly inspired great confidence. It is the view of many who have worked in the Secretariat for a long time that the present one is a human administration without too much of the red-tape.

These are the impressions that the Congress Ministers have left on those who are working in the Secretariat for the last several years. As to what impression they will create on those who have been clamouring for some relief both in the industrial and the rural spheres, the coming few days must show.

TWENTY-FIVE FEET LAZY INTESTINES MEAN TROUBLE

In the normal human being the small intestine measures twenty feet in length and the large or lower intestine five feet. It is during the passage through the small intestine that the good in the food we eat is absorbed into the system. In the lower intestine the waste matter accumulates for final elimination. One can imagine the trouble that is being stored up if either the small or the large intestine neglects its work. The system becomes slowly poisoned and rheumatism, sciatica, blood disorders, biliousness, nervous dyspepsia—" the thousand ills the flesh is heir to "—make their appearance.

At the first indication of lazy intestinal action or sluggish liver, take Andrews Liver Salt—the world's finest tonic laxative. The improvement in your health will be immediately apparent. Your small intestine, cleansed and soothed, will pass into the blood stream the vital elements necessary to promote well-being. Your liver stimulated as Andrews Liver Salt can and does stimulate it, will speed up digestion and store up greater reserves of energy for the body's use. Your lower intestine will move the waste before poisons are allowed to accumulate.

Nowhere is Andrews Liver Salt more beneficial than in tropical climates, where its cooling and purifying of the blood are so essential. The pleasant effervescence of Andrews makes it an enjoyable health drink, to be taken in safety and with regularity by young and old. All Chemists and Stores sell it.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

AT THE CARDINAL'S MERCY.

Richelieu still continued thinking, rolling and unrolling the paper in his hands. At length he raised his eyes, and fixed his eagle look on that loyal, open intelligent face, now lined with care. In it he read all the suffering that the young man had endured; he thought, for the third or fourth time, what a future this child of twenty-one had before him, and how valuable would be his activity, his courage and his ingenuity, to a master who understood the use of them.

On the other hand, Milady's crimes, her shrewdness and devilish resourcefulness, had more than once appalled him. He felt a secret joy at being forever relieved of his dangerous accomplice.

He slowly tore up the precious paper d'Artagnan had handed over to him.

"I am lost!" said D'Artagnan to himself, and bowed deeply to the cardinal.

CONSTERNATION.

The cardinal went to the table, and without sitting down, wrote a few lines upon a parchment of which two-thirds were already filled, and affixed his seal.

"That is my condemnation," thought D'Artagnan, "he will spare me the long imprisonment in the Bastille, and the unpleasantness of a trial. That's really very kind of him."

"Here, Monsieur," said the cardinal to the young man. "I have robbed you of one document, but I will give you another in its place. Only the name is wanting in this commission, you can add it yourself."

D'Artagnan took the paper hesitatingly and cast his eyes over it.

It was a lieutenant's commission in the Musketeers.

D'Artagnan fell on his knees.

"Monseigneur," he exclaimed. "My life is yours, henceforth do with it what you will. But this honour which you bestow upon me I do not merit. I have three friends who are much more worthy—"

Our Ahmedabad Letter

Disunion Among Millowners As Well As Workers

BHULABHAI DESAI RELATES A GANDHI STORY OF 20 YEARS BACK TO YOUTH

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail)

The temperature has gone up again and the maximum went up to 99.8 on the 7th instant while the minimum temperature was 67.2 in the week ending on Thursday last.

The death rate also has increased and the total number of deaths went up to 357 showing an increase of 98 over the figures of the preceding week and a death rate of 48.51 per thousand consumption took its toll of 31 lives.

TWO PUBLIC MEN GONE.

Two prominent citizens expired in the course of this week. One of them Sjt Purshotam Govindram Gajjar expired after a short illness at his residence in Shanti Niketan Society. He was a municipal councillor from Kalupur ward for nine years and was for some time Chairman of the Sanitary Committee The deceased was a Congressman and worked with great zeal in the construction of the Congress Pandal and Khadi Nagar at the time of the Congress in Ahmedabad.

"Another prominent citizen Sjt. Jethalal P. Bhalakia died at Mathura on the 12th instant of an attack of asthma He was a self-made man and rose to be a mill-owner. He had been out on a pilgrimage and expired at the age of 63. He is well-known for his charities.

Local Textile Industry

Our textile industry is passing through a critical stage. Several mills work day and night and there is a good demand for their products. In 1934 when there was a slump in the trade wages were cut down in several mills and now when times have changed the workers have come forward to press their demand for increase in their wages. Several of our millowners have always looked to the Labour Union as inimical to their interests but now it is found that the mills where the workers do not belong to the Union are in a very awkward position. The Labour Union has a good hold on its members and those who do not belong to the Union strike work without any previous notice and their employers find themselves in an awkward box.

DIVIDED COUNSELS.

The millowners have their own association in our city but this organisation also does not seem to work satisfactorily and big millowners like Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai have thought it best to remain aloof. It is time for the millowners to be thoroughly organised and to see that their instructions are properly carried out. The Labour Union also should try o bring all the workers in local mills in the union and labourers hould be made to feel that their nterests are safe in the hands of those that are at the head of the organisation.

At present some youths who take pride in flaunting the red flag try to take advantage of the situation by inducing workers to demand higher wages and organise strikes. The net result of the present condition is strikes in several mills in the city and increased bitterness between employers and the employed.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay comes here on the 10th of December to open the Agricultural Exhibition at Sanand. The District Local Board which is presided over by Sjt. Motilal Trikamlal and which presented an address to Pandit Jawaharlal when he was here will present an address to His Excellency and will have a party in the Local Board compound.

Prohibition Campaign

The prohibition campaign is being carried on vigorously in our city. The Labour Union has taken up the work in right earnest and has been arranging to make prohibition successful in mill areas. The municipality has organised a series of lantern lectures in different localities to point out the evils of drink and the need for prohibition and it is hoped that the propaganda will bear fruit.

TENNYSON'S TEAM.

Lord Tennyson's team visits Ahmedabad and plays all Gujarat in a three days fixture beginning from the 23rd instant. Arrangements for the fixture are being made by the Central Board of Cricket on the Gujarat College ground and several Cricket clubs will have their own tents for witnessing the game. It is a general complaint on the city that the charges of the Board are very heavy and cricket enthusiasts of moderate means will find it difficult to pay the charges for witnessing the game. It is also said that the selection committee of the Board has not worked satisfactorily and as a result of this Rander which boasts of some good players has decided to have nothing to do with the fixture. In spite of all this it is certain that the Board with Sir Chinubhai as president has been making every possible effort to improve cricket and to create a spirit of sportsmanship in our youths in Gujarat and particularly Ahmedabad owes much to the baronet for what he has been doing in increasing a taste for cricket.

Hindu Sabha Conference

The All-India Hindu Mahasabha Conference is to be held in our city and efforts are being made to enroll members for the reception committee. People here do not seem to favour such a conference and the workers have so far been able to prevail upon a small number to be members of the reception committee. They have been able to induce Sjt. Krishnalal K. Thakor a retired Sessions Judge and ex-Dewan of Cambay to be the President of the Reception Committee and are trying hard to make their Conference successful. Gujarat however is mostly Congress-minded and the Mahasabhaites will not be able to change the mentality of Ahmedabad in spite of their best efforts.

It was feared that Principal Shiras would create some trouble in the Gujarat College by the attitude he had taken up against one Suman Lakhia, a student of the B.A., class in his college but Suman Lakhia has not been victimised for his speech in a students' meeting at the time of Pandit Jawaharlal's visit.

Bhulabhai Addresses Youths

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai came here yesterday to deliver the inaugural address of the Youths' League. This body was declared to be unlawful in 1932, but now the ban has been removed and it is being organised again and it was in the fitness of things that the inaugural address should be delivered by a man like Syt. Bhulabhai. He addressed the Students of the Gujarat College and Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts' College in the morning. At noon he had some talk with the workers of the Youth League and he addressed an over crowded meeting in Premabhai Hall at 5-30 p.m Sjt. G. V. Mavlankar was in the Chair introduced the lecturer as his Guru.

Sjt. Bhulabhai addressed the audience in Gujarati and referred to an incident of the conference of 1917 presided over by Mr. Mohmadalli Jinnah. In that conference Sheth Mangaldas was the chairman of the reception committee and as usual in those days the business was conducted in English. Mahatma Gandhi who had settled in Ahmedabad at the time was asked to propose a vote of thanks and Sjt. Bhulabhai was his supporter. Mahatmaji told the lecturer that he would strike a new path and asked him to support him. He spoke in Gujarati and said that Sheth Mangaldas had delivered a very good speech but if he had spoken in Gujarati his aged father and his daughter's son who were present in the conference would have understood what he said and appreciated it.

Mahatmaji struck a new path and has led us along the path of self-respect in these twenty years. We were under an illusion and the inferiority complex which came in the way of our progress has disappeared for the most part in this generation. He appealed to the youths to look to the condition of Europe and see that deadly struggles do not end animosities but increase them. India he said has to teach the world the lesson of Satyagraha with non-violence. Civilisation of the world would either be destroyed by modern inventions in science or it will have to settle disputes between nations in an amicable manner

He exhorted youths to leave aside arm chair criticism and to do their duty in getting freedom for their country. He said that it was no use crying out the slogan "Swarajya is my birth right" but we should think of our duties and the obligations and when we are prepared to discharge our duties and are well organised and properly disciplined no power on earth will be able to keep us away from our aspirations.

MOVE TO OPEN TODDY—GUR MAKING CLASS AT BORDI

In persuance with the prohibition policy of the Bombay Government and with a view to provide occupation to Bhandaris and other communities employed at present in the Toddy business, it is decided to open at Bordi a class to teach gur-making process from Toddy, under the auspices of the All-India Village Industries Association, with the sanction of the Department of Industries. The class will start on 1st December, 1937, and will last for nearly four months.

Scientific and complete training in gur-making will be given by experts in this class.

The process of tapping the palmyra trees by the best of the prevalent methods in India, known as the Bengal method, will also be taught.

Forty candidates from all parts of the Thana District will be admitted to this class.

Candidates will be selected from the communities engaged in the Toddy business. Preference will be given to those who are experienced in tapping and are physically fit.

Selected candidates will be warded a stipend of Rs. 8 per month.

Further particulars will be obtained from Mr. S. R. Bhise Principal, S. P. Hakimji High School, Bordi; Dist. Thana.

The line between Pukkravuri and Mukhasaparur has been restored and all trains between Salem junction and Kuttakudi on the Salem-Vriddhachalam line are running from to-day.

NECESSITY FOR PARSI YOUTH CONFERENCE

"Association Is The Law Of Life" Says Doongaji

Mr. Hoshang Darashaw Doongaji writes:—

We live in a dynamic world, where nothing remains constant through the efflux of time. The age of competition and conflicting individual effort is over. Association is the law of life. Only through concerted action can nations as well as inviduals hope to solve their difficulties.

The students, all over the Globe, have established such associations with a view to protect their rights and interests. In our own country a huge conference of the students from every province was held only last year. Why should then the youths of the most progressive community lag behind in joining hands to divide and discuss questions, social and economic, which primarily affect their welfare?

For the Parsi youths are not without their share of difficulties which they can never expect to solve unless they follow the way of the world and adopt in a conference a plan of the concerted action. Unemployment is as widespread among our youths as it is in the rest of the country.

How can the Parsi youths hope to wipe out these two goliath evils of Unemployment and Poverty, without confering together and acting jointly? Of course, it would be too much to expect that the conference can, by itself, relieve our economic distress. But certainly it can arouse that consciousness of common interest, which will eliminate the cut-throat competition.

Moreover, such a conference will also make the community more conscious of the necessity for doing something for the benefit of its youths. For no responsible body can ever venture to resist the demands of the youths, if they are expressed collectively through a conference. Shall we, Parsi youths, then not strive hard to organise a conference which shall voice our feelings and make our needs effectively felt?

Optimism is the hall-mark of our faith and we need not despair of our future if we are united in a conference to end our common troubles, and if we jointly strive to achieve happiness. Neither the reckless indifference to communal weal, nor the reluctance to labour hard has either weakened the calibre of the Parsi youths or dimmed their mettle. We only need to make a collective effort in consonance with modern tendencies to make our youths useful citizens of the community. We Parsi youths should never rest till we have organised a conference, which shall adequately express our ideas and shall endeavour to satisfy our needs.

TOWER OF SILENCE FOR BANGALORE PARSIS

"Unnecessary Expenditure" Say Oppositionists

A movement for establishing a Tower of Silence in Bangalore and the appeal for funds for the same has been set afoot. A strong opposition against it has been made by a number of Parsis there. They have addressed a letter to the President of the Parsi Anjuman of Bangalore describing the views of the opposition and the grounds on which they "strongly consider this movement untimely, inadvisable and unnecessary, after examining in detail the local and other circumstances on which depends the success or failure of this scheme."

The signatories to the said letter of opposition state, in a letter addressed to us 'inter alia':

"We are not opposed to the system of Towers of Silence for disposing of the dead, but we are sure of its failure in our place Bangalore owing to the reasons set forth in our letter to the President, which we will not repeat here again."

"Your paper will be rendering a valuable service to the community add the signatories, in saving a colossal waste of the public money by representing the views of the other side also. Is an expenditure of a large sum of money just for the sake of one or two deaths a year justified when there already exists a burial ground on which thousands of rupees have already been spent.

The same sum can be much better utilized for more useful work of ameliorating the condition of our poor Parsis in many ways such as in giving facilities for their education, giving relief to the unemployed of which there are so many now-a-days, building sanitary houses on cheap rents etc., etc.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

mortal. I feel that would be the most adequate epitaph on the grave of James Ramsay MacDonald.

"Lost Leader"

Mr. K. L. Haravu, President of the Indian Students' Union, and Editor of the "Indian Students," has made the following statement to me: "Mr Ramsay MacDonald four times Prime Minister of England, is dead. His career, interesting and varied as it has been, lacked that singleness of purpose and that selfless idealism that sets the mark on great men. He came to power on the backs of the innumerable masses of people that believe in Socialism and the vigorous Labour Policy. The I. L. P. nurtured him to political adolescence and millions of devoted men and women looked upon him as the champion of the cause to which they had consecrated their lives. It was a day of bitter disillusionment when their hopes came crashing to the ground. Mr. MacDonald scorned the I.L.P. for its talk of "Socialism in Our Time" and later left the Labour Party to form the first National Government. Both in domestic and foreign policy he betrayed the principles of Socialism and his administration seemed to be no different from the most true Blue Tory one that Westminster has ever seen. The words of Robert Browning's "Lost Leader" seem entirely apt of application in the case of MacDonald:—Just for a handful of silver he left us; Just for a riband to stick in his coat.

India has no particular reason to feel grateful to MacDonald. He recanted even the lukewarm radicalism that he had displayed in his books on Socialism. His administration bears the responsibility of inaugurating the most soulless repression that even India has known. He gave his blessings to the infamous Communal Award that has perpetuated communal division separate electorates and all the paraphernalia of the time honoured Roman maxim "Divide Et Impera.'"

Let India Down

Dr. Chuni Lal Katial, deputy Mayor of Finsbury declared: "MacDonald let India down. He made to India many promises none of which he kept. His promises were only empty promises. When he was in power not only did he forget all the things that he had promised to enable India to attain her national status in the world but he presented her with a curse in the form of a Communal Award. In India there will be none to shed tears over his sudden passing away."

Mr. R. S. Nehra, Solicitor, declared; The career of Ramsay MacDonald is a standing proof of the fact that as far as India, Colonies and Protectorates are concerned, the intelligent and influential section of the British Labour Party are no different than the Conservative politicians who control and direct the government policy. MacDonald was a very intelligent, well read and well travelled man. He wrote a book on India before he was in Office but seems well to have forgotten its contents entirely when he was the Prime Minister. India and Indians must depend upon themselves and develop those traits of character in public life which make men like Ramsay MacDonald control and direct the affairs of the big Empire.

"Incorrigible Actor"

Mr. Ranji M. Patel, ex-President of the Cambridge Majlis and a prominent member of the Indian Students' Federation in Great Britain and Ireland in a telephone talk from Cambridge said: "The first Socialist Prime Minister of England will go down to posterity as a man whose insight into the character of the Empire he governed was no greater than that of Tories with whom he was nominally in opposition. Ramsay MacDonald was a "friend" of India only in the sense that, being an incorrigible actor, he liked to play the sentimental role of a champion of the underdog; and having some pretensions to culture, it pleased him to display his appreciation of India's achievements in the realms of art and philosophy—specially as such appreciation enabled him to give one more proof of his superiority over others who were his rivals and colleagues in British politics His ultimate failure as a statesman must at least open our eyes to the fact that no political leader here in England is likely to be of the least assistance unless he is a convinced enemy of imperialism and all its works.

Mr. Satish D. Kalekar, President of Oxford Majlis, in a telephone talk said: "No obstacle could stop MacDonald's upward progress and alas no consideration downward. A great man who made and unmade himself and also mistimed the finale of his political career."

Sorry Record

Reginald Bridgeman the International Secretary of the League Against Imperialism, declared:

In recalling the policy followed by Ramsay MacDonald during the time that he was at the head of the Government of Imperial Britain we do not find anything to indicate that he was very much concerned with securing the national freedom of the Colonial people. Too little importance was attached by the British Labour Movement to MacDonald's emphatic assertion of the necessity of continuity of policy in regard to external affairs of Britain. MacDonald had wintnessed the Russian Revolution: he was aware of the hopes that it aroused amongst st the subject people. He was, however, careful in no way to identity himself with the Colonial struggle for freedom. This was evident at the time of the National Revolutionary Movement in China in 1926-27, when the British Government was despatching large armed forces to China. MacDonald did not voice the demand for the withdrawal of British armed forces and British warships.

In India the severity of repression for which he was responsible exceeded that in any previous period of British administration. He kept Meerut prisoners in jail and during his second Labour Premiership he was chairman of the R. T. C. He disregarded the strong protest of the people of Burma against the separation of that country from India and endorsed the recommendation of the Sub-Committee that the principle of separation should be accepted.

This attitude on the part of the British Government precipitated the Tharwady rebellion. MacDonald gave a bold lead against the war but when he was faced by the British working class at the head of affairs in Britain he entirely disappointed these hopes of the proletariat both in Britain and in the Colonies by adhering to his belief in the necessity of continuity even of imperialist policy.

Plea For A Fourth International

TROTSKY CONDEMNS SERIES OF TRIALS IN RUSSIA AS "GREATEST FRAME-UP IN HUMAN HISTORY"

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"The greatest frame-up in human history", is Leon Trotsky's comment upon the series of trials in Russia, in consequence of which innumerable Soviet officials of high standing have been shot or exiled, after obligingly confessing their part in a far-reaching "Trotskyite" conspiracy to overthrow the Stalin regime.

Trotsky's reply to the charges brought against him in the course of these trials, and his surmise as to the meaning of Stalin's "purge", have been published in a new book. This is the verbatim report of the proceedings of the Preliminary Commission of Inquiry into the charges made against Trotsky, which sat from April 10 to 17, 1937, at Coyoacan, Mexico, under the Chairmanship of Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University.

After hearing Trotsky's evidence and cross-examined him the Commission announced that "Mr. Trotsky has established a case amply warranting further investigation."

The crudest part of the judicial frame-up, Trotsky told the Commission, was the charge of sabotage against the Trotskyites.

"The Trotskyites, we are told every step", he went on, "Constitute an insignificant handful, isolated from and hated by the masses. But in the court we hear such methods of sabotage as would be possible only if the entire administrative apparatus were in the hands of saboteurs".

Trotsky refuted with vigour the charge that he had conspired with Germany and Japan.

"How could one hope", he asked, "to achieve power at the price of acts of high treason in the service of foreign general staff? Is it not clear in advance that Hitler and Mikado, after using such an agent to the limit would fling him aside like a squeezed lemon?

"The commission of terrorist acts—and especially sabotage—would, in its turn, require hundreds and even thousands of agents. Discovery, therefore, would be absolutely unavoidable—with simultaneous exposure of the alliance of the 'Trotskyites' with the Fascist and Japanese spies".

Trotsky believes that Stalin's "purge" was carried out for international reasons.

"If the Soviet bureaucracy", he declared, "does not want revolutions and fears them, it cannot at the same time openly renounce the revolutionary traditions without definitely undermining its prestige within the U.S.S.R. However, the obvious bankruptcy of the Comintern opens the way for a new International.

"Since 1933, the idea of revolutionary parties under the banner of the Fourth International has met with great success in the old and new Worlds. It is for Stalin a life-and-death question to kill the Fourth International while it is still in embryo".—United Press.

The question of hoisting of national flags on school buildings is cleared and Government's attitude explained in a circular issued by the Education Minister, Bihar, saying that the Government have no objection to the hoisting of the flag if the students and the staff of a school so desired.

L SELLING REPRESENTATIVES

ling Representatives:—Messrs. KAPUR CHAND & BROS., 31, Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Swadeshi Market, BOMBAY.

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What time is it by your Stomach?

If *before* meals you have no longing for food—if *during* meals you are afraid to eat the things you like, and if *after* meals you feel bloated, or distressed, have heartburn or stomach pains, here is a quick, easy way to make your stomach happy. Just dissolve one or two

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effervescent tablets in a glass of water and drink it. How eased and happy you will feel almost immediately.

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Municipal Budget

Attack On Proposed Increase In General Tax

Davar's Plea To Make Primary Education Self-Supporting

GOREGAOKER OPPOSES EXPENDITURE ON SLUM-CLEARING AND MINIMUM WAGE FOR EMPLOYEES

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker and Prof. S. R. Davar vehemently opposed the additional tax for 1 per cent recommended by the Municipal Commissioner in the special meeting of the Standing Committee on Thursday.

ATTACK ON GENERAL TAX

Mr. Goregaoker said:—

PLEA FOR HOUSE-OWNERS.

"While on this point, I would also like to ask the Committee just to consider as to what would have been the state of the finances of the next year had not the house-owners come to the relief of the Corporation by way of buying land and building thereon. The purchasers of land are going to contribute Rs. 10 lacs to the revenue side as pointed out by me above, and the new builders Rs. 8 lacs, as the Commissioner has very frankly and in justice to this class of tax-payers admitted in his note. I may say, that if these two factors were not to operate, your deficit would have gone to the sum of Rs. 38 lacs.

"With all this contribution from this class, what is the proposal of the Commissioner to tide over the deficit? It is to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. He very light-heartedly suggests an increase in the General Tax by 1 per cent. It is human nature always to take the shortest cut, and so naturally the Commissioner has suggested this course, as he has got the Act to back him up and some in the Corporation, who are always on the look-out to run down the house-owner, fleece him as much as possible, forgetting all the while that if any one has contributed to the development and the well-being of the City, it is the land and house-owner."

FARCE OF SLUM CLEARANCE.

"Two years back when there was a balance of some 16 lacs of rupees, up came the proposals from some old stalwarts of a fantastic scheme of starting a slum service fund, and immediately without a second thought, an enormous sum of Rs. 5 lacs was, on the very spot, voted for the purpose with a recommendation that similar sums should be set aside every year.

"I strongly oppose such methods of dealing with the money of the rate-payers.

"An improvement of a road in the Worli Village or of another in Dharavi and building some S. P. sheds at Matunga is, to my mind, no slum service at all, and I positively assert that it is a sheer waste of the rate-payers' money. If the slums in the City are to be removed or improved, the only way to do so is to prepare Improvement Schemes or to proceed on the lines of the scheme for removal of "Obstructive Buildings," which is at present under the consideration of the House and for working which, powers may soon be obtained from Government.

SAD EXPERIENCE.

"I do not at all approve of the scheme of constructing, S. P. sheds which become veritable slums no sooner they are constructed. If an instance is wanted, I would ask the members to go and visit the S. P. sheds at Matunga, which were opened with such pomp and eclat under the Mayorship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Each unit of these costs more than Rs. 600, to which if a little more is added, fine quarters for the lower classes may be constructed. I say all the amount of nearly Rs. 4 lacs spent on these, is a sheer mis-application of the money, and I would request the Committee not to vote a single rupee for this object in the Budget, more especially as it is an entirely deficiency Budget.

ATTACK ON MINIMUM WAGE DEMAND.

"The Committee members will also remember what fantastic schemes are before them, such as giving a starting salary of Rs. 30 for every employee, the Provident fund and gratuity and leave regulations and the condonation of breaks. The first item would cost the Corporation at least Rs. 10 to 12 lacs per annum, the second also large sums mounting up to lacs in course of years, and the third at least Rs. 8,000 per annum.

"These items show how the wind is blowing, but the men at the helm, cannot forget the income side of the game.

"I congratulate the Commissioner for being bold, once in a way, and having shelved the Rs. 2 lacs scheme for giving milk to school children."

WHY INCREASE GENERAL TAX.

Mr. Goregaoker then suggested not to impose the 1 per cent. additional tax as there was a fair prospect of getting more revenue from the Town Duty, which added to the sale proceeds of the land will leave a fair margin of credit side of the revenue.

He supported the budget of the Schools Committee and pleaded for an expenditure of at least Rs. 10 lacs on school buildings.

DAVAR'S ATTACK.

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar also opposed the increase in General Tax and advised his colleagues not to be easily led into the trap of the Municipal Executive.

Mr. Davar said:—

"Last year I stated that the deficit as shown was considerably inflated through the under-estimate of revenue and over-estimation of expenditure. There were protests at this statement from some of my official friends on the Committee. The actuals as we see them to-day amply justify my last year's remarks. We sat from day to day last year engaged in the laborious and thankless task of retrenching and transferring to the loan funds and capital debts accounts a number of items, which were charged to the revenue in the last year's budget. History seems to repeat itself this year. The current year's budget also exhibits an estimated deficit, as calculated on 11 per cent. General Tax basis, of nearly 20 lacs and on that footing a case has been made out in support of a rise in General Tax, so dear to the Commissioner and his officers, by 1 per cent., which means that, we are asked to tax the citizens of Bombay up to the maximum pre-war limit of 12½ per cent.

INEVITABLE REACTION.

Prof. Davar warned the Municipal Executive that by raising the taxation, the revenue will diminish. The building activity in the City will have a set back and the Municipality will lose more than it would gain. The new buildings under construction will be occupied during the next year and he hoped Municipal revenue will correspondingly increase. Then the textile industry was at a low ebb once again. The mills had bought cotton in advance and as they all knew the price of cotton has fallen down. It was not wise, therefore, to add General Tax at the present moment.

Prof. Davar deplored the favouritism and communalism, which was rampant in the Schools Committee, and suggested the reorganisation of the work of the Schools Committee as nearly one tenth of the revenue of the Municipality was absorbed by the primary education of the Schools Committee.

ACT ON MAHATMA'S ADVICE.

Concluding he said:—

"Even Mahatma Gandhi has asked the present Congress Government to relieve the public of taxation by making primary and secondary education self-supporting. With so many gentlemen on our Corporation, who belong to Congress Party and so many others who claim to sympathise with and to possess Congress mentality, I do not see why we should be continuously spending such a large amount of money instead of making education self-supporting. If my friends of the Schools Committee were to apply their mind to this problem, "a la Congress," I dare say considerable reduction in their expenditure would be the result and I say that in spite of the fact that they have been protesting with vehemence to the effect that the expenditure they are incurring is inevitable and cannot be reduced and that unless we go on increasing our grant, education is sure to be starved.

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Death occurred of Khan Saheb S. K. Yakub Mahomed in Poona recently. The late Khan Saheb had 34 years' service to his credit in the postal department.

Rajkot Letter

High School Affiliated To Bombay University

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT (By Mail)

On the recommendation of Bombay University Commissioners, Messrs. Balvantrai Thakore of Ahmedabad and Prof. Naik of Wilson College, Bombay, the Bombay University has affiliated Sheth G. T. High School for girls Rajkot, for a period of 3 years upto 1st October, 1940. Credit is due to Miss S. A. Pai, Lady Superintendent.

BARWALA TALUKDAR ABDICATES.

Due to old age and with the consent of the Agency authorities, Shree Bhanu Deesa, the Talukdar of Barwala Taluka under Western India States Agency has abdicated in favour of his son, Durbar Amarawala.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT QUASHED.

In the appeal filed by Hiraji Golaji of Anior of Sabar Kantha Agency against the sentence of capital punishment passed by Mr. Davis, District and Sessions Judge, Western India States Agency, for the murder of Bapuji Bhuptaji under Section 302 I. P. C. the Judicial Commissioner, W. I. S. A. has quashed the sentence by acquitting him of murder charge.

To consolidate the scattered holdings in the state limits, the Porbandar Durbar has lately decreed that no cess will be levied from those who construct Pacca wells in their farmsteads during the next 30 months.

ALWAR POLITICALS

Committee Appointed For Defence And Relief

(From A Correspondent.)

ALWAR, Nov. 18.

The Alwar Congress Committee has appointed a Defence Committee, consisting of seven persons, to assist the defence and family of political sufferers recently convicted, with Ramchandra Upadhya, Vakil, as its Convenor and hopes for every support from outside public.

INTERNATIONAL SALON

Photographic Art

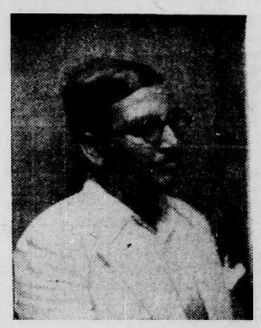
The second Indian International Salon of Photographic Art, promoted by the Camera Pictorialists of Bombay, will be held at the Town Hall from the 2nd to the 21st March, 1938. The Exhibition will be of International character, the promoters having been promised support by a number of leading pictorial photographers in different parts of the world. It is hoped that every pictorial photographer in India will support this Exhibition, but prospective contributors are reminded that competition for wall-space will be very keen, and, consequently, the standard of acceptance for hanging will have to be very high.

The closing date for receiving entries is the 15th January, 19— and the Prospectus and Entry Form can be obtained on application to:—N. B. Cooper, A.R.P.S., Hon. Secretary, 53, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (India).

"All Religions Lead To Infinite", Says German Sadhu

BENARES, (By Mail).

Sadanand Brahmachari (German Sadhu), belonging to the Gauri Math, who is touring the country about two years, delivered a speech in the Arts College, Benares Hindu University before a large gathering of students and professors. In his speech, he pointed out that there were various paths to reach the Infinite, but a man must strive hard for that. All religions of the world could lead to the final emancipation; so there should be no hatred towards any one religion.—United Press.



Mr. A. P. Srivastava, Managing Director of the Bharati Bima, Ltd., (Benares), who was in Bombay in connection with the opening of a branch of the company in this city.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Cobra "Keeps Guard" Over Child

NOAKHALI, (By Mail.)

A phenomenal story relating to the mysterious behaviour of a cobra with a baby is related by a member of the local Bar, himself an eye witness of the incident.

Revati Kanta Sarma (a yogi by caste) of Nandanpur, an employee of the Dalabazaar Zemindary, had a male child born to him about four months ago at his father-in-law's house at Hajirpara, in the same thana. While there the mother and the inmates noticed on several days to their great horror a cobra with its hood raised over the child's head like a canopy, as if keeping guard over it, reminding one of the birth of Sree Krishna. This happened while the child fell asleep or was left alone in the room. Fearing worst consequences that might befall the child, the inmates had the cobra killed one day.

The mother, with the child, has since removed to her husband's residence at Nandanpur, which is about ten miles away from Hajirpara. But the wonder is that here also a cobra is noticed behaving exactly in the same manner. One peculiarity about the cobra, however, is that it never appears when anybody is present near the child. Mystery surrounds the whole incident, but the inmates are now taking good care not to hurt the cobra in any way.—A. P.

Support For Mr. N. B. Donde

IGATPURI (By Mail).

A meeting of the Harijans was held here on Sunday to support Mr. N. B. Donde's candidature for the nomination seat in the Igatpuri Municipality, when Mr. J. V. Sonavane, President of the "Swavalamban Mandal" presided. Messrs. M. R. Jadhav, Vayadande and others spoke and supported the resolution urging that the Government should nominate Mr. N. B. Donde, on behalf of the Scheduled Classes.

The Resolution was unanimously passed.

His Highness the Maharaja-in-Council has prohibited absolutely the bringing of matches into Jammu and Kashmir State from the territory of the Majmu Taluka of Bagasra in the Western India States Agency.

(Continued From Col 7)

an enquiry of the kind he has suggested and satisfy himself and the public as to the true state of affairs in Mysore. That is imperative in view of his statement.

I have also requested the President of the Indian National Congress to move in the matter and to see that the needful is done early. I will leave the matter here hoping that Mahatmaji will take up the matter in right earnest."

As regards Congress work the President says: "But I am of the firm opinion that this does not in any way interfere with our carrying on the Congress work on the present lines. We owe a solemn duty to our brethren who are in jail and to the country. We have been stating that our cause is just and that we are in our struggle endeavouring to achieve success by adopting righteous means. I appeal to all Congress Committees and to all Congress workers to engage themselves earnestly and carry on with even greater vigour all Congress work. Repression is still being resorted to and some prohibitory orders are still in force and some are being issued afresh.

Appeal For Help

Concluding Mr. Chengalroya Reddi says: "I wish also to make a fervent appeal for men and money. It should not be forgotten that we should do quite a tremendous lot of work in relation to what is known as the constructive programme of the Congress, side by side with the agitation for responsible Government and for re-establishing civil liberties. All this needs plenty of finance. I hope there will be a satisfactory response to this appeal."—A.P.

Mysore Situation And A. I. C. C Resolution

State Congress Chief Urges Mahatma To Hold Inquiry

BANGALORE: November 17.

In the course of a lengthy statement to the Press, Mr. K. Chengalraya Reddy, President, Mysore Congress Board, says:—

Mahatmaji's comments in the "Harijan" on the A. I. C. C. Mysore Resolution are of far-reaching importance. It is none of my desire to sit in judgment over it. But reference to certain aspects of the matter should needs be made.

Mahatmaji is of opinion that the recent resolution was 'ultra-vires' of the resolution of non-interference. The Congress has specifically "declared itself in favour of establishment of representative responsible Government in the States and has in that behalf not only appealed to the Princes to establish such responsible Government in the States and to guarantee fundamental rights of citizenship, like freedom of person, association and the press to their people, but has pledged to the states people its sympathy and support in their legitimate and peaceful struggle for the attainment of full responsible Government".

AND THIS POSITION HAS BEEN REITERATED OFTEN ENOUGH. IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE ONE IS AT A LOSS TO KNOW HOW THE A. I. C. C., RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE REPRESSIVE POLICY IN MYSORE AND OFFERING SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT TO THE PEOPLE OF MYSORE IN THEIR PRESENT STRUGGLE CAN BE DEEMED TO BE 'ULTRA VIRES'.

THE PRESIDENT, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU EVIDENTLY DID NOT THINK IT TO BE 'ULTRA VIRES' WHEN HE ALLOWED DISCUSSION ON THE RESOLUTION.

In view of the serious differences of opinion in the matter, as now revealed, the matter has to be thrashed out in all its aspects and an authoritative clarification of the position made. There is considerable confusion and the people of the Indian states should be made to know where they stand. I hope it will be done early.

Many Reforms

Mahatmaji has declared that he holds no brief for Mysore and that there are many things he would like the Maharaja to reform.

Now what can those "many things" be? The people have been pleading for a long time for a revision of the land revenue system, adoption of the policy of prohibition, educational expansion; comprehensive plan of rural reconstruction, a bold scheme for tackling the problem of rural indebtedness, temple entry for Harijans, reduction of the high salaries of Government officers at the top etc., and for the establishment of representative responsible Government under the aegis of His Highness. But they have pleaded in vain.

Beyond a tinkering with the problems, nothing substantial has been done. The people are utterly disappointed and from the last one year or so, they have launched a vigorous movement for spreading the Congress ideology.

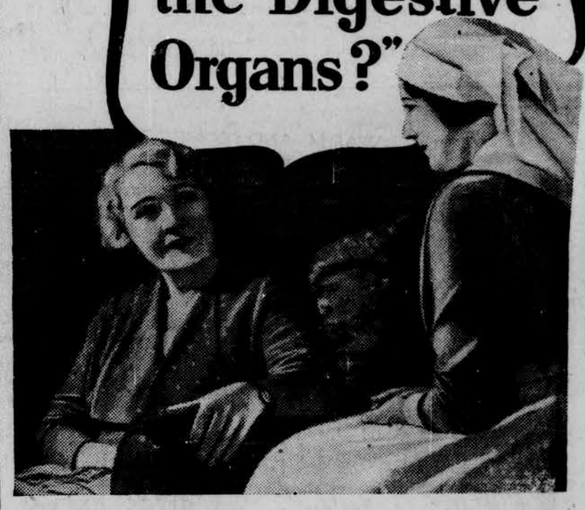
But Mahatmaji's statement brings one important matter to the forefront. He has stated that the A.I.C.C. should have sat in judgment after the matter was fully enquired into by the Working Committee or even one person thereof.

NEED FOR INQUIRY

I suggest that it is even now possible. Mahatmaji's statement, if left where it stands, is bound to have far-reaching repercussions on the movement here. I have implored Mahatmaji to bring about

(Continued in Col. 5)

Q. "What is best for Catarrh of the Digestive Organs?"



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Angier's soothes and cleanses the mucous membrane, allays irritation, fermentation, catarrh, ulceration. It restores tone to all the digestive functions, and it promotes normal healthy action of the bowels. Moreover, the addition of the hypophosphites makes Angier's Emulsion a valuable nerve tonic, hence its efficacy in the nervous troubles associated with mucous colitis and other intestinal disorders.

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Angier's Emulsion contains no al oil, and in its preparation is used by hand. It is therefore acceptaball castes and religions.

SCINDIA'S SERVICES TO NATION

(Continued from page 14)

chievous insinuations and leave my countrymen to judge for themselves whether it is undermining the confidence of the public, as stated by Mr. Dow, to employ 54 per cent of these ex-Cadets, as referred to above, as Officers in a small fleet of 20 steamers, or it is inspiring confidence in the public that so far as the Scindia Company is concerned, it will do everything in its power to give employment to ex-Cadets of the "Dufferin" as Officers and thus encourage the youths of India to go in for a career at sea.

I have not the slightest doubt as to how they will look upon our policy and action in this matter, and my Company is grateful to the Leader of the Opposition Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who gave a crushing rejoinder to the fulminations of Mr. Dow, when he rightly remarked "The true aspect which emerges before the House is this, that, but for the fact that the Scindia Company did patriotically come to the aid of these boys, who were trained, what would have happened?"

Let me once again assure the public in general and the ex-Cadets of the "Dufferin" in particular that undeterred by the misleading and mischievous statements of the spokesmen of the Government of India, this Company will continue to work in the future as in the past for promoting the Indianisation of its services and will do all it can to build up an Indian personnel for the service at sea.

Rate War

As stated in the Report, the Board of Directors of the Indian Co-operative Navigation & Trading Co., Ltd. whose resources were considerably crippled owing to the rate war prevailing on the Konkan coast, where they have been running their services for the last 28 years, appealed to your Directors during the year under review for financial help. You are aware that it has always been the policy of the Company to prevent, if it is possible and practicable to do so, shipping company owned, controlled, directed and managed by the nationals of the country from being wiped out of the field.

It was in pursuance of this policy, that the Company helped the Bengal-Burma Company in the past and decided to help the Indian Co-operative during the current year to withstand the serious struggle which they had to face. You will, therefore, be happy to know that this timely help enabled the Indian Co-operative to continue to exist and ply their steamers in the trade, which they have been serving for the last 28 years.

There seems to be some misapprehension in certain quarters in regard to our objective in this matter. As you all know Indian shipping is in its early stages of growth and vitality. It has to struggle against the strangling competition of powerful non-Indian rivals not only for expansion in its own home waters, but even for its very existence.

The wiping out of any Indian shipping venture or its absorption by non-Indians has always been and will always be a serious menace to the development of an Indian merchant navy. It is therefore enlightened self-interest —if not true service—to stand by an Indian shipping concern and prevent it from falling under the axe of the outsiders. It is these broad considerations which have guided hitherto the policy of the Scindia Company in its relation to the other Indian shipping companies on the coast and I am sure you will all agree with me that it is the only sound policy which can give true national shipping the strength it needs to live and grow in spite of the deadly onslaughts of powerful outsiders and without even the semblance of support from the Government of the country.

Competition Eliminated

But apart from these obvious considerations, it was recognised that it was essential to take steps to promote harmonious working and to remove the elements of conflicting interests. We ourselves were not responsible for this rate war and we were anxious to see that it came to an end at the earliest moment possible. Attempts were, therefore, made to explore avenues for securing such uniformity in management as would not only safeguard the interests of the shareholders of all these shipping companies on this coast, but would also put an end to the rate war prevailing in that trade. I am glad to inform you that Sheth Mafatlal has been pleased to respond to our appeal so that the Indian Co-operative and the Ratnagar Company will carry on their activities in mutual co-operation under the guidance of the same management. I am, however, sorry to remark that the other Company involved in this tripartite struggle has misconstrued our position and instead of offering helpful and constructive suggestions to stop the present struggle has announced its intention to carry it in another field by throwing further tonnage in the Burma-India rice trade. It is admitted on all hands that the tonnage engaged in that trade has met fully and efficiently its present requirements and is able to meet in the same way its future requirements also and consequently there is no room for any further additional tonnage in that trade for, as Lord Irwin remarked, "economic employment". It will, therefore, be really unfortunate if further tonnage is dumped in that trade which will only intensify the struggle and instead of promoting peace will involve the shareholders of all the four companies into uncalled for loss which we were and are anxious to avoid.

You are all aware that the Scindia Company has been able to build up a fairly strong position in the Burma-India rice trade as a result of great struggle and sacrifice, which will enable it to withstand any deliberate attacks that may be made upon it in that trade. Let me, however, assure you that we have no desire to utilise our position to weaken others. On the contrary, as stated above, we are anxious to avoid rate wars on all routes and we have, therefore, ourselves taken the initiative in the matter to exchange views with others as to how to reconcile conflicting interests so that the interests of the shareholders of all the shipping companies involved in the fight may be safeguarded. It will, therefore be realised that we are keen on consolidating whatever little strength we have got at present and to use it in extending our activities in the future. We need not assure you that we shall welcome all moves for peace and while we have done and shall continue to do all that we possibly can to avoid the emergency of a fight, we must make it clear that we cannot shirk our responsibility to protect the interests of the Company if any rate war is imposed upon us in the Burma-India rice trade and I am sure we shall be able, with your usual sympathy and support, to take every possible step to maintain the Company's position as a national shipping concern.

As announced last year, we are now completing our arrangements to run our new fast ship "El Madina" specially built to meet the requirements of the pilgrims, into the Haj service from Bombay next month. We also hope to place the s.s. "Englestan" on same run from Calcutta from the beginning of the coming year. We shall thus be not only meeting the demand of our Muslim fellow countrymen and placing at the disposal of the Hajis the fastest ship in the trade with all modern conveniences, but we shall also be taking the first step for entering the overseas trade which, as I remarked last year "is the natural direction wherein lies our future expansion".

As indicated in my speech last year, we placed an order for building two cargo steamers to meet the requirements of our Burma trade where they are expected to run during the coming year. We shall, however, have to replace some of our old vessels in the near future and shall have to lay down a well planned building programme both for our passenger lines and cargo runs in consonance with modern improvements and our growing requirements.

This naturally brings me to a very important subject, namely, the necessity of starting a ship-repairing and ship-building yard in this country. You are aware that a large sum of money has to be spent year after year in the repairs and surveys of our ships. It is, therefore, in the interest of a shipping line, specially with growing fleet, to have its own ship-repairing yard, which will conduce to its economic working not only by enabling it to bring down its annual repair bill but also by giving it efficient control over the expenditure connected with this work. This will be combined with the laying out of a ship building yard, as it is recognized that the operations of a ship-repairing and a ship-building yard for a common purpose, under the control and supervision of a common agency will lead to economic and efficient results.

As regards the building of ships it is common knowledge that India did attain great efficiency in the art of ship-building and it is well known that Wadias made their reputation in this art on this side of India. It must, however, be admitted that the ship-building industry in the modern sense of building large steamers does not exist in this country. It will, however, be recognised that not only will the starting of a ship-building industry conduce to the best interests of this Company in the long run, but it will also meet a long-felt want in this country and will thus be the first step of India in building its national Navy. It is almost axiomatic to say that every important maritime country needs a strong national mercantile marine and a well developed ship-building industry not only in the large national economic interests, but also for meeting the requirements of her self-defence. This is particularly so, so far as India is concerned. It may be added that enquiries are being made in regard to the suitability of site and other kindred questions at present and the whole problem is being carefully investigated.

Govt. Policy Criticised

Before I conclude, I consider it my duty to sound a note of serious warning against the attitude of the Government of India towards this great national industry and invite your serious consideration to the different phases in which it has manifested itself from time to time. It is well-known that at first they showed relentless opposition to the policy of reserving the coastal trade of India to the nationals of the country, but when they found that the principle of reservation was accepted by the Indian Legislature by an overwhelming majority and when they found that the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill as it emerged out of the Select Committee would be placed on the Statute Book, they came out with a new phase of their attitude and asked us to help them in solving the question of the adequate participation of Indian shipping in the coastal and overseas trade of India by a policy of good-will and co-operation.

As you all know, despite the fullest response from the Indian shipping interests, that policy of good-will and co-operation utterly failed and the Shipping Conference of 1930 broke down. It was the Government of India themselves who announced thereafter that the responsibility for developing Indian shipping in the coastal and the overseas trade of India would rest on their shoulders. How was this responsibility actually translated into action? We all know to our bitter disappointment that it only resulted in the provision of every possible safeguard for ensuring the present and the future position of British shipping at the cost of Indian shipping in Indian waters and in Indian trades and imposing every conceivable restriction on Indian shipping by taking away even the little power which it possessed before for growing and developing in its own home waters.

I am not unmindful of the personal goodwill of Sir Joseph Bhore the ex-Commerce Member, and of his good offices in the solution of certain difficult problems But with all that it is sad to reflect that the share of national shipping in 1937 in the coastal trade is only 20 per cent. while it has no position whatsoever in the overseas trade.

This attitude of the Government of India of utter indifference, if not of hostility, in one form or another towards the development of an Indian merchant navy, continues as before. Two shipping bills came up for discussion, one in the Legislative Assembly (Central) and the other in the Council of State, during the last Session and their object was to remove a possible impediment to the growth of an Indian merchant navy. Both were vigorously opposed by the Government of India. Mr. Sapru's Bill was rejected by the Council of State, although all the elected members voted for it. Sir Abdul Ghaznavi's Bill, however, was referred to a Select Committee, despite the strongest opposition of the Government of India.

Both Mr. Sapru and Sir Abdul Ghaznavi realised the severest restrictions which have been imposed upon the development of Indian industries under the cloak of the so-called safeguards in the New Constitution, and had therefore to make it clear that their Bills did not intend to make any discrimination between Indian and British shipping. It is nothing less than a mockery of the position of India as an independent maritime unit in the Empire when it is open to the self-governing Dominions like, Canada and Australia, to enact such merchant shipping legislation as they like and to regulate their coasting trade as they please under the Statute of Westminster, not only has India no such right, but the Government of the land continues its policy of opposition with unabated vigour even to such mild and halting measures for the development of Indian shipping as referred to above.

At a time when every maritime Government, including that of Great Britain, is doing all it can to help the growth and development of its own national shipping, it is deplorable that the Government of India not only does nothing to help Indian shipping, but also turns down relentlessly all private efforts that may be made in that direction.

I may tell you that while the Indian public opinion has welcomed the fundamental object underlying the Bill, namely, the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine, it is recognized on all hands and particularly by Sir Abdul Ghaznavi himself, the mover of the Bill, that unless a well-thought out scheme of licensing tonnage plying on the coast in consonance with the demand in the country, is embodied in the Bill, it is not going to achieve the object that we all have in view. I can only express the hope that the Select Committee will go into this question very thoroughly and will so remodel the Bill that it may carry within it the seeds of the proper efficient and timely growth of an Indian Merchant Navy.

Another Trap

Apart from this most unsatisfactory position of Indian shipping in India's maritime trade and the deplorable attitude of the Government of India in connection therewith, another trap is being laid in certain quarters to make an outward show of the development of Indian shipping by bringing about a partnership between the so-called Indian and British capital with the direction, control and management resting entirely in the hands of the Britishers. Let me warn my Indian friends that this is an ingenious move to perpetuate the domination of British shipping interests in India's coastal and overseas trade under the cloak of the so-called partnership between the shipping of the two countries.

Let not India walk into the parlour of this new spider, although it may be blessed by some members of the Government of India. That such delusive partnership proposal is detrimental to the true industrial regeneration of India was recognised even as far back as 1916 by Sir William Clarke the then Member for Commerce and Industries of the Government of India, who whilst speaking on the Resolution which led to the appointment of the Industrial Commission remarked:

"the building up of industries where the capital control and management should be in the hands of Indians; is the special object, which we all have in view."

and strongly deprecated the taking of any steps which would enable the foreign industrialist to transfer his capital and his activities to India and thus compete with the nationals within the country. This is, therefore, the crux of the question. You will therefore agree with me that the true solution of our economic problems does not lie along such partnership lines and it will be suicidal for India to give up her right to have a control over the factors affecting her economic destiny. If India wants to develop all her industries, the control and management of such industries must remain entirely in the hands of Indians themselves and she shall have therefore to struggle fearlessly and with determination in view of the discriminatory safeguards for years to come to promote her true economic interests.

(Continued from Col. 6)

were days when the British Companies treated Indians very badly. All that had changed due to Sir Lallubhai.

The proposition was duly seconded and a member suggested that a portrait of Sir Lallubhai should be hung in the office.

The resolution was passed all standing.

The meeting then came to a close.

IMPASSE IN WEST COAST SHIPPING

Efforts To Remove It

More than three hundred shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. were present at the annual general meeting of the company held on Thursday at the Sudama House at Ballard Estate. Since the Chairman Mr. Walchand Hirachand was not well Mr. M. A. Master read the Chairman's speech. It was expected that the meeting would be a stormy one but the whole thing went off comparatively smoothly.

Immediately after the Chairman's speech one of the Directors moved and another seconded that the Statement of Accounts and the Directors' Report be accepted.

Mr. A. R. Subedar moved an amendment to the effect that the statement of accounts were not in order and should be revised.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order.

SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS

Mr. A. D. Shroff enquired as to what was being done by the Board of Directors to safeguard the interests of the shareholders in view of the threatened rate war in the Konkan Coast.

Mr. M. A. Master on behalf of the Board of Directors read out the following statement:—

In addition to the observation made by me in regard to the problems arising out of the shipping situation on the Konkan Coast, I am authorised by the Board to state that neither has the Scindia Company nor has the Indian Co-operative started any rate war on the Konkan Coast. On the contrary, it has been our policy to assist the Indian ventures that have suffered from such rate wars and to keep them alive as far as possible and give them the benefit of our influence to end the war.

MEANS TO END WARS

Looking at the situation from this broad point of view, it is recognised that mergers, pools, quotas, and uniformity of management are some of the important means which have been employed in the world of shipping to bring about the cessation of rate wars. It is apparent that uniformity of management, if obtained, would lead to permanent peace. Efforts were, therefore, made in that direction and I am glad to state that arrangements for starting a new limited company taking over the s.s. "Ratnagiri" with the management in the hands of the Scindia Company will shortly be completed. Both the Indian Co-operative and the Ratnagar will then be under the same management.

Similar suggestions were made to the third company carrying the tripartite struggle, which being found unacceptable, other avenues of bringing about a settlement are being explored and it is hoped, given goodwill on all sides, that they might lead to an arrangement which will put an end to the present unfortunate situation on the West Coast.

SOLVING PRESENT IMPASSE.

I am desired by the Board to add that consistent with the steps which it may be necessary to take to safeguard the interests of the Scindia Company they will exert their best influence in solving the present impasse in the West Coast shipping trade. Owing to the nature of such negotiations it will be appreciated that it is not advisable to disclose anything further in the best interests of the Company.

The shareholders' meeting which commenced at 12 noon, concluded at 3-15 p.m. several constructive suggestions were offered by the shareholders in their comments on the Directors' Report which was unanimously adopted.

A dividend of a rupee per share was declared. Messrs. Dinshaw Romar and Shantidas Askuran were re-elected as Directors.

A condolence resolution about late Sir L. Samaldas was passed.

CRITICS SATISFIED

After Mr. Master had made the statement on behalf of the Board of Directors, Mr. A. D. Shroff expressed satisfaction and said that the shareholders would stand by the Board in their attempts to stop a rate war and for the development of Indian shipping.

Once again Mr. A. R. Subedar got up and tried to move his amendment, but certain members got up to say that the shareholders were satisfied at the attitude of the Board of Directors. Some of the members cried him down, and when the amendment was once again declared out of order by the Chairman, Mr. Subedar left the meeting.

Mr. Amritlal Kalidas said that he came prepared to criticise the policy of the Company, but on hearing the statement he was inclined to support the policy of the Board of Directors. He felt that it was the duty of all shareholders to support the Board.

Mr. Vasawada suggested that the officers of the Company should not accept more than Rs. 500 as salaries.

Mr. Acharya wanted to know why the shares of the Indian Co-operative had been underwritten. He wanted to know further if the Company had to bear any of the expenses of those of the Company who went to International Conferences. He criticised the lending policy of the Company, which had been responsible for the loss of eighty lakhs of rupees for the shareholders.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia expressed satisfaction at the statement and made certain constructive suggestions regarding the way in which profit and loss accounts should be shown.

Mr. B. F. Mehta wanted to know what the percentage of Insurance given to Indian Companies was.

Mr. M. A. Master replied to the several questions that had been put to the Board of Directors by the shareholders. He said that the policy of the Company was to place their moneys in Indian Banks. The expenses for attending International Conferences for their representatives was paid by the Government. Ten per cent. of the Insurance was given to the Indian Insurance Companies. The "Al Medina" had cost the Company about 27 lakhs of rupees. Enquiries made with some other ship builders had shown that it would cost them 43 lakhs to build a ship like that.

The proposition was put to vote by the Chairman and carried. The meeting approved of the election of Messrs. Shantidas Askaran and Romar as Directors. The same auditors were reappointed.

LATE SIR LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia moved a resolution expressing the sense of great loss sustained by the Company due to the death of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas. He was not only a Director of the Scindia's he was one of the foundation members. Very few possibly knew what he had achieved for Indian Shipping in general and the Scindia's in particular. The report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee would have been differently written if Sir Lallubhai had not been a member of the Committee. There

(Continued in Col. 4)

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Steady And Wheat Quiet But Base Metals Easy

BOMBAY, Nov 18

On Thursday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton opened easy and thereafter prices moved within a narrow range.

BULLION STEADY

London gold and silver ruled steady.

WHEAT QUIET

Wheat was quiet. Base metals were easy.

SECURITIES BETTER

The London Stock Exchange was somewhat easier under some pressure. Giltedged securities displayed decidedly better tendency on good support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Nov 18

Previous closing	7.71
To-day's opening	7.68
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	7.68
Difference	—03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Nov 18

Previous closing	4.50
To-day's opening	4.43
Difference	—07
To-day's closing	4.43
Difference	—07

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 156-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 18

Cotton was devoid of any special interest with traders watching legislative developments. Prices moved within narrow limits with very little doing either way.

Trading in December commenced at 7.68 i.e. 3 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered hedging and December liquidation but at lower levels the market offered better resistance with rates ruling at about the opening level.

New York cotton finally closed at 7.68 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New, York, Nov 18

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (7.83/7.83) 7.69/7.68
January (7.84/7.84) 7.71/7.71
March (7.82/7.82) 7.79/7.79

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 18

American December (4.45) 4.40
American January (4.49) 4.44
Sakels November (6.29) 6.29
Sakels January (6.39) 6.39

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov 18

Broach cotton moved between Rs. 157-6 and Rs. 156-6 at night. The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 156-8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov 18

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE

New Crop October November (£20 1/2 buyers) £20 1/2 paid and sellers
Dunlop November (£23) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning November (£22) £26 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 15/16 buyers) 7 1/16 buyers
Forward January March (7 1/8 paid and sellers) 7 3/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay November December (£14 sellers) £14 sellers
Linseed Calcutta November December (£14 15/16 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed La Plata November (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal December (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 1/4 sllers

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 18

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 0.92 1/4. Prices declined on local selling and liquidation influenced by more favouarble crop reports from Argentine with the price later rallying to 0.92 1/2.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 18

Liverpool wheat opened firm with December at 99 1/4 and March 97 1/4. The early rise was due to the fact that at first the frost damage in Argentine was estimated too high the subsequent downward revision of which caused considerable profit taking while Australian selling also adversely affected prices.

WOOL SALES

London, Nov 18

There was fairly good selection. The demand for better kinds was keen from home trade and the continent and the latter secured the bulk.

Greasy lower 0-10 3/4
Greasy higher 1-4
Scoured lower 1-1 1/2
Scoured higher 1-11 1/2

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Nov 18

Previous closing	4.99 15/16
To-day's opening	4.99 13/16
To-day's closing	4.99 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov 18

Previous closing	5.00.32
To-day's opening	4.99.87
To-day's closing	4.99.95

FRANC RATE

London, Nov 18

Previous closing	147.16
To-day's opening	147.15
To-day's closing	147.37

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 18

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99.87 and then improved to 5.00.25 on good support with subsequently adopting steadier tendency.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.99.95

Franc opened at 147.15 and slightly eased to 147.18 on some pressure other wise there were no important movements.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 147.37

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.120) 11.120
New York on Bombay (37.84) 37.78
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (95.25) 95.05
London on Shanghai (1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32
London on Kobe 1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£188 buyers £188 1/2 sellers. Steady) £181 1/2 buyers £181 3/4 sellers. Weak.

Lead (£17 5/16 buyers £17 3/8 sellers. Easy) £17 buyers £17 1/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£44 to £46) £43 to £45

Glasgow Iron sh. (112-6) 112-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov 18

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. Offiernge small. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 18

Spot	(19 5/8d.)	19 11/16d.
Forward	(19 1/2d.)	19 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 18

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-10) £7-0-0

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov 18

There was no business at night.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 18

Wheat January	5 5 6
Wheat May	5 1 3
Linseed May	7 11 9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

London, Nov 18

Liverpool wheat December closed at 95 5/8 as against the previous closing at 97 7/8

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Nov 18

May Delivery.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 12 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 11 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 12 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 18

The market was closed to-day.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov 18

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling closed at £94 1/4 as against the previous closing at £94 1/8

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov 18

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98 3/4) £98 3/4
3 per cent Indian (£94 1/2) £94 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107) £107
6 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£108 7/8) £109 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£76 1/8) £76 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£101 7/8) £101 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 3/8) £101 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 18

2-30 p.m.

The general tone was easy especially in home industrials on increased pressure to sell. Oils were easier on continental selling.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (18-0) 16-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (60-0) 58-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 7/8) dol 4 3/4
Musical Industries (17-9) 17-6
Princhin Johnson (39-4 1/2) 38-6
Imperial Chemical (36-3) 35-6
Woolsworth Ordinary (69-10 1/2) 69-0
Realisation 1930 (£57) £68
Dunlop Rubber (32-6) 32-0
Unilever Ordinary (35-7 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Ford Motors (23-4 1/2) 22-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£64 3/4) £63 1/2
British American Tobacco (106-10 1/2) 103-9
Carreas 'A' (£8 3/4) £8 5/8
Impeiral Tobacco Ordinary (152-6) 149-4 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (22-6)
Distillers (105-6) 102-6
Bredfords Dyers (£5 5/8) £5 1/2
British Celanese (£4 7/8) £4 3/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (42-1 1/2) 41-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-9) 45-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-10 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (24-0) 23-9
Inter Nickels (dol 43 1/4) dol 42 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (63-9) 62-6
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £104 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-9) 19-0
Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-3
Empire of India (33-0) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (30-0) 29-6
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 26-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-0) 28-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 52-6
Burma Corporation (14-6) 14-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£17) £17
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 57-6
Rand Mines (£8) £7 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 1/2) £14 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (88-9) 87-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (100-0) 97-6
Sub Nigel (£10 1/8) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (31-10 1/2) 31-3
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-0) 38-9
Anglo Iranian (80-0) 76-10 1/2
Burma Oil (115-0) 111-3
Musical Eagle (12-1 1/2) 11-7 1/2
Shell Transport (93-1 1/2) 91-3
Royal Dutch (£37 1/2) £37

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£62 1/2) £61 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£30) £29
L N E R Deferred (£4 1/4) £4 1/8
Southern Dutch (£19 5/8) £19 1/8
Londor Paris 5 per cent (£127 1/2) £127 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£81 1/2) £81 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 18

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 37 5/8) dol 37 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 1/2) dol 29 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 57 3/8) dol 55 3/8 ex div.
U S Steel Preference (dol 109 1/2) unquoted.

A conference of scholars and workers in Indian history, it is understood, will be called at Benares in December next to consider a scheme to synthesise research in various branches of Indian history and organise and develop Indian studies on a national basis which is stated to be now complete.

TIN ANALYSIS

According to statistics just published in the October issue of the International Tin Research and Development Council's Bulletin, from the Hague Statistical Office, world consumption of tin in the twelve months ended August, 1937, totalled 175,580 tons, while world production in the same period was 192,868 tons. Details of tin consumption in those countries which used more than 5,000 tons are given in the following table, the figures being expressed in tons of 2,240 lbs.

Year ended August	1937	1936	p.c. increase or decrease
U. S. A.	80,857	71,583	+ 13.0
United Kingdom	25,742	21,722	+ 18.5
U. S. S. R.	11,739	8,564	+ 37.1
Germany	10,526	8,974	+ 17.3
France	9,654	9,907	— 2.6
Japan	8,100	6,646	+ 21.9
Other Countries*	28,962	33,554	— 13.7
Total Apparent Consumption	175,580	160,950	+ 9.1

* Including Spain and Italy.

Increase in tin consumption are recorded for the United States, 13 per cent; the United Kingdom 18½ per cent; U. S. S. R. 37 per cent; Germany 17.3 per cent; Japan nearly 22 per cent; and Canada 12 per cent. There were also substantial increase in Denmark, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Decreases occurred in France, 2.6 per cent, British India 15.7 per cent, and in Italy and Spain.

STATISTICS FOR RECENT MONTHS

World production for the month of September, 1937, was over 19,000 tons, against 17,200 tons in the previous month. This was due to an increase in the output of British Malaya from 5,811 tons in August to 8,445 tons in September. The consumption of tin in the United Kingdom, which averaged over 2,500 tons per month during June-August, fell to 933 tons in September, while consumption in the Netherlands increased from 82 tons in August to 140 tons in September.

During September, 1937, world visible stocks of tin decreased by 3,132 tons to 22,032 tons, representing 12.5 per cent of the current annual rate of consumption. The average cash price of Standard tin in September was £259 2s. 3d. compared with £264 15s. 1d. in August and with £263 14s, 1d. in July.

TIN CONSUMING INDUSTRIES

The world output of tinplate in the year ended August 1937 totalled 4,113,000 tons, against 3,373,000 tons in the preceding year. The output of the world's motor industry in the year ended August 1937 was the highest on record, at 6,378,000 vehicles, the previous record being 6,283,000 vehicles in the year 1929.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE WEAK

Brazilian Bonds Marked Up

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov 18

On the Stock Exchange with the exception of Brazilian bonds which marked up appreciably on the news that the debt service will be kept uptodate until a new agreement is reached the markets were depressed, especially industrials, which encountered considerable provincial selling. Basemetals reflected weakness of the commodity.

In commodities cotton eased in sympathy with America and wheat was lower owing to larger private ideas of Argentine crop.

Basemetals declined on lack of interest.

Wall Street opened steady.

Ajmer-Merwara Letter

RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE FORMED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Members of the Reception Committee of the 5th Ajmer Merwara Provincial Political Conference was held last night in the 'Agiwan' office, Babu Shyam Sundar Lal presiding.

The following office-bearers were elected:—

Chairman:—Syt. Mukut Bihari Lall Bhargava.

General Secretary:—Pt. Jai Narayan Vyas.

Members:—Syts. Sheshmal Bohra, Gopi Krishna Vijaivargiya, Ramkumar Singal, Shyam Sunder Lal, Moti Prasad Mehra.

The Executive Committee has been empowered to co-opt. 14 other members. Syt. Chandmal Modi was elected treasurer. The Reception Committee has nominated the following persons for the presidentship of the conference.

1. Achrya Narendra Deva; 2. Smt Sarojini Naidu; 3. M. Abul Kalam Azad; 4 Dr. Satya Pal; 5 Syt. Sarat Chandra Bose; 6. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel; 7. Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

A public meeting was held last night under the auspices of the Students Union Beawar, Seth Senhasmal Bohra presiding. Speeches were made by the college students Messrs. Chandmal, Mohammed Said, Khajulal, Madanmohan, including Syt. Swamikumaranand and Pt. Gopilall Sharma. The speakers appealed to the citizens and the students to make the Students Conference a success and requested the public to enroll themselves as members of the Reception Committee of the First Rajputana and Central India Students Conference which is going to be held in the month of December along with the Provincial Political Conference.

Two All-India Debates At Beawar

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, (By Mail).

At the forthcoming first Rajputana and Central India Students Conference which is going to take place on the 31st December, and the following days. two All-India Debates will be held.

One will be open to all, professors, school teachers and politicians etc., as well as students. The subject for the debate will be "In the opinion of this house the immediate goal of India should be an establishment of a Socialistic State". The other debate will be open to students only. The subject for this debate will be, that, "In the opinion of this house war is a menace to the progress of human race."

Mr. Palathil Gopalan

(From A Correspondent)

TELLICHERRY, Nov. 14.

At the 8th Kerala Provincial Conference held in Calicut in May 1935, the following resolution was passed:—

"This Conference resolves that the Kerala Provincial Conference should make the necessary arrangements to collect funds to render pecuniary help to Mr. Palathil Gopalan, a well-known Congress worker of Kerala, one of whose legs had to be amputated at the Tellicherry hospital on account of a severe attack of rheumatism."

Mr. Gopalan, who is now a cripple is unable to maintain himself and any help from a philanthropic individual would be a great kindness to one who has made great sacrifices in the cause of the country's freedom.

Free Grazing For Sheep Farm Company

JAMMU TOWN, Nov. 15.

With the establishment of Government sheep-breeding and research farm, His Highness' Government have granted further facilities to Kashmir Sheep Farm Ltd. An area of about 1,285 acres situated in Riasi Tehsil, on the banks of the Chimab River, has been reserved for the free grazing of sheep belonging to the above Company.

This concession is granted for 15 years in the first instance.—A. P.

Fined For Killing Peacocks

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 18.

On the charge of killing peacocks, in defiance of the state order under which they are held sacred and their killing is prohibited a Muslim lad has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo three months' imprisonment by the Government of the Sitamau State in the Central India States Agency, 5 more Muslims who had been in the employ of the State's police have been arrested on the charge of committing similar offence; and released on bail.—A.P.

(Continued from Col. 7)

From Colombo: 196 bundles mattress fibre; 1144 bags copra.

S S Trantenfels Agents L Edwards from Hamburg: 1600 drums benzine; 93 cases hurricane lanterns; 150 bags school slates.

From Antwerp: 1232 cases dyes dry; 38 cases medicines.

S S Conte Rosso Agents L Triestino from Trieste: 182 cases shoes; 49 cases hemp twine; 35 cases electric bulbs; 25 cases glass bangles.

From Venice: 31 cases art silk embd cotton goods.

S S Ranpura Agents M Mackenzie from London: 35 cases cotton piecegoods.

From Zurich: 156 cases cotton piecegoods.

From Southampton: 23 cases electric cable.

From Basle: 39 cases aniline colour; 40 cases tallow.

From Copenhagen: 49 cases cud meat.

From Port Said: 400 bales cotton

From Limassol: 200 bags almonds.

From Marseilles: 70 cases vermouth; 100 cases soap; 105 cases liquor; 28 cases medicine; 23 cases wine; 30 cases brandy; 25 cases mineral water.

From Gibraltar: 61 cases wine.

S S Varsova Agents M Mackenzie from Busrah: 31729 bags w dates; 591 bags d dates; 374 bags beans; 1 bundle specie.

From Karachi: 80 bags zeera.

From Khoramshahr: 90 bags gum.

S S Jehangir Agents T Morrison from Jeddah: 7 cases specie.

S S Gairsoppa Agents M Mackenzie from Colombo: 2000 bags copra.

From Rangoon: 297 cases teak squares 90134 cases teak scantlings; 550 cases teak deck planks.

From Moulmein: 20334 bags rice; 8210 cases Eng scantlings; 9480 pieces teak scantlings; 8455 pieces teak planks and posts; 619 pieces Eng boards; 240 pieces Eng squares.

From Cochin: 182 bags cocoanuts.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Nov 18

Scindia ss Jalajyoti of 2698 reg tons Captain J G Connor arrived from Rangoon via Jaffana Galle Colombo Trivandurm Alleppey Cochin Calicut and Badagar with general cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Celebes Maru of 4258 reg tons Captain S Okamoto arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathaird of 13365 reg tons, Captain J M M Tickell arrived from London via Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Port Sudan and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

L Edwards ss Unicoi of 3667 reg tons Captain H E Snow sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with local and same bottom cargo

B I S N ss Homefield of 3228 reg tons Captain P Savage sailed for Calcutta in water ballast

B I S N ss Sirsa of 3387 reg tons Captain N Cockburn sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino ss Sumatra of 3651 reg tons Captain A Rendi sailed for Kobe via Colombo, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon with local and same bottom cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Toyooka Maru of 4388 reg tons, Captain S Shimizu sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Bedi Bunder with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Varela of 1926 reg tons, Captain A Danbrook sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathaird of 13365 reg tons, Captain J M M Tickell sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 18-11-37.

S S Circassia (Anchor Line) for Europe and American Ports Karachi and C. Ports

S S Maloja (M M) for Europe and Ameircan Ports via Aden and London.

S S Vasna (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi

S S Bamora (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi

S S City of Birmingham (F F C) for American Ports via Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Nov 18

1 Sumatra 3651 Kobe 18-11 L Triestino
4 Lindenfels 5193 Karachi 19-11 L Edward
5 City of Agra 3865 Karachi 19-11 K Nixon
6 Toyooka Maru 4388 Karachi 18-11 N Y Kaisha
8 Kidderpore 3263 Colombo 19-11 M M
14 Durenda 4450 Antwerp 24-11 M M
15 Celebes Maru 4258 N F N F O S Kaisha.
16 Karanja 4646 Durban 24-11 M M
17 Olcades 4065 Abadan 20-11 M M
Jetty End British Judge 4011 Abadan 20-11 Anglo Iranian Oil

Victoria Dock

1 Jalajyoti 2698 N F, N F, Scindia S N
4 Varela 1926 Busra 18-11 M M
7 Jalarashmi 2681 N F 20-11 Scindia S N

Prince's Dock

A Akbar 2479 Jeddah 30-11 T Morrison C/R Howra 4093 Rangoon N F M M D/E Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N G Sophie Marie 677 Karachi 20-11 Merchant S N
M Jalapalaka 2630 N F, N F, S N Co. N/O Victoria Marie 882 Malabar Coast 19-11 Merchant S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Viceroy of India 6-12-37 P and O
Dalgoma 23-11-37 M M
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-11-37 P and O
Corfu 9-12-37 P and O S N
Mooltan 2-12-37 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 19-11-37 Anchor Line
C/o Agra 11-11-37 Killick Nixon
Clan Murdoch 27-11-37 J Finlay

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 20-11-37 P and O S N

FROM GENOA

Caboto 20-11-37 L Triestino
Monte Piana 27-11-37 L Triestino
Victoria 30-11-37 L Triestino

FROM OSLO

Tijuka 17-11-37 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Bangalore 21-11-37 M M
London Maru 23-11-37 O S Kaisha
Comorin 25-11-37 P and O S N
Conte Bencomeno 29-10-37 L Triestino
Mikage Maru No. 18 23-11-37 N Y K
Toyooka Maru 15-11-37 N Y K

FROM HAMBURG

Braunfels 18-11-37 L Edwards
Kandelfels 24-11-37 L Edward

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Adams 28-11-37 F F Campbell
C/o Birmingham 18-11-37 F F C
Wellington Court 18-11-37 M

FROM BASRA

Vasna 24-11-37 M M
Dondolo 25-11-37 L Triestino
Bandra 25-11-37 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 15-12-37 L Triestino

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 27-11-37 M M
Karanja 13-11-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gurna 29-11-37 M M
Jalamani 21-11-37 Scindia S

FROM BASSEIN

Jalrashmi 17-11-37 S S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 25-11-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Surada 21-11-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Comorin 27-11-37 P and O
Maloja 20-11-37 P and O
Ranchi 11-12-37 P and O
Kaiser-I-Hind 4-12-37 P and O S N
Bangalore 23-11-37 M M
Durenda 24-11-37 M M

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 2-12-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 1-12-37 Killick Nixon
City of Benares 19-11-37 Killick Nixon
Circessia 1-12-37 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Lindenfels 19-11-37 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

C/o Birmingham 20-11-37 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 29-11-37 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 11-12-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Chitral 23-12-37 P and O
Corfu 9-12-37 P and O
Tango Maru 13-11-37 N Y K
Mikage Maru No. 18 26-11-37 N Y K
Victoria 30-11-37 L Triestino
Celebes Maru 23-11-37 O S K

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 23-11-37 L Triestino

FOR SAIGON

Monte Piana 28-11-37 L Triestino

FOR JEDDAH

Akbar 30-11-37 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 20-11-37 M M
City of Agra 19-11-37 K Nixon
Alipore 18-11-37 M M
Toyooka Maru 19-11 N Y Kaisha
Lindenfels 17-11-37 L Edwards
Mikage Maru 26-11-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR BASRA

Barala 24-11-37 M M
Vasna 25-11-37 M M
Varela 18-11-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 24-11-37 M M
Takliwa 8-12-37 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Jahangir 20-11-37 T M
Caboto 22-11-37 L Triestino

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Parvati 15-11-37
S S Oostcappelle 15-11-37
S S President Monroe (boats American cotton) 16-11-37
S S Kenkon Maru 16-11-37
S S Sonavati 16-11-37
S S Hashemi 16-11-37
S S Varela 16-11-37
S S Sirsa 17-11-37
S S Conte Verde 16-11-37
S S Durenda 16-11-37
S S City of Agra 17-11-37

EXPORTS

S S Durenda for Middlesbrough: 25 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For London: 126 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 600 bags linseed oil cakes Swastik Oil Mills; 38 bales w/n carpets M Mackenzie; 560 bags g nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 26 bags gum D Mawji; 1050 bags bone meal Craft Mody; 30 bags gum V Hirji

For Antwerp: 2000 pkts g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 2800 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji; 44 bales cotton raw A Podar; 76 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co: 110 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

For Hull: 1347 bags g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 2720 bags g nut oil cake F Shariffbhai.

For Ghent: 55 bales cotton raw The Swastik G Trading.

For Havre: 630 bales cotton raw A Clayton.

S S City of Agra for Liverpool: 1000 pkts g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy

S S Circassia for Manchester: 272 drums castor oil Wilson Latham and Co; 197 bales ctn raw The Swastik G Trading.

For Liverpool: 200 cwts buffalo horns A Gulamhusain; 5600 bags g nnut oil cake F H Kassam; 2720 bags g nut oil cake P M Kataria; 61 bales raw wool The Anglo Siam Corporation; 1333 bags g nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 15872 bags g nut oil cake Ralli Bros; 1341 bags linseed oil cake Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow: 495 bags massoor Ralli Bros.

S S Lindenfels for Gothenburg: 85 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora

For Istambul: 76 bales ctn g m yarn A H Diab.

For Tripoli: 25 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta: 15 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab

For Telavia: 13 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Mersina: 16 bales cotton g yarn A E Ejel.

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong: 10 bales piecegoods E D Sassoon; 16 bales cotton grey yarn J Jeevan; 15 bales ctn grey twist H M S Shestary.

S S Celebes Maru for Osaka: 126 bags aluminium scrap G Gabriel; 250 tons scrap iron Faiz and Co.

For Dairen: 67 bales cotton raw M Amersey.

IMPORTS

S S Yango Maru Agents N Y Kaisha from Yokohama: 50 cases spun silk yarn; 402 cases silk goods; 45 cases brass wire; 35 cases cud provision; 305 cases tea; 1282 cases rayon and cotton piece; 100 drums bleaching powder; 214 cases transmission conductor; 465 bales strawboards; 80 cases sodium theosulphite; 200 cases rayon yarn; 59 cases toys; 68 cases rayon goods.

From Tokyo: 67 cases crown corks; 15 cases cotton yarn.

From Nagoya: 70 cases weaving may; 169 cases glassware; 573 cases porcelainware; 169 cases tiles; 50 cases clocks.

From Kobe: 45 cases silk yarn; 50 cases raw silk; 156 cases silk goods; 67 cases camphor; 411 cases fresh apples; 279 cases cotton and art silk yarn; 173 cases art silk yarn, 129 cases w/n pce goods; 812 cases ctn pce goods; 193 cases cotton and art silk mixed goods; 317 cases cotton and rayon piecegoods; 164 cases rayon goods; 201 cases rayon yarn; 44 cases celluloid bangles; 297 cases cotton and rayon yarn; 56 cases ctn jeans; 87 loose motor tyre; 154 cases strawboard; 160 bags stone powder; 85 cases magnesium carbonate; 130 cases glass bangles.

From Yokkaichi: 63 cases provision; 19 cases glass bangles; 146 cases cotton yarn; 135 cases rayon yarn; 281 cases cotton piecegoods; 65 cases art silk yarn 302 cases glassware; 65 drums aniline dyes; 560 cases porcelainware; 50 cases galvd flat sheets; 44 cases toys; 900 bundles flat bar.

From Osaka: 95 cases glassware; 123 cases glass bottles empty.

From Jinsen: 40 cases rayon goods; From Hongkong: 50 cases sugarcandy; 815 bags cassia; 43 cases galvd goods

From Moji: 70 cases glass.

From Singapore: 662 bags sago 514 bags betelnuts.

(Continued in Col. 5)

American Markets Dull Awaiting Legislative Trends

SENATE COMMITTEE FAVOURS COMPULSORY MARKETING QUOTA

Wall-Street Selling On New York Cotton Exchange

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Neither Wall Street nor the New York cotton market was very interesting on Wednesday, the former being very dull and featureless under the deterioration of operators to await more definite indications of legislative trends and the latter moving in sympathy with the Stock market.

The House Agricultural Committee had adopted the report of the sub-Committee on cotton control on tilled acreage basis but it is believed that the Senate Committee favours compulsory marketing quota plan.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened quiet. Trade and Liverpool buying on higher cables met hedging, December liquidation and Wall Street selling with local operators on both sides moving with the fluctuations of the Stock market. However the market was generally a small affair with the attention focussed on Washington. Finally liquidation and increased hedging depressed prices.

At the opening December was quoted 3 points up at 7.83 and under scattered buying prices advanced further 2 points and December was quoted 7.85 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling pressure and prices declined 14 points from the highest level and December was quoted 7.71 which was the lowest level for the day. The session ended in a net decline of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 9 points at 7.86c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling and closed at a net decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.97c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with January 4.48. Farm programme uncertainties and dullness in Textiles were offset by loan and holding movement; consequently speculative enterprise lacked. Later on there was hedging, trade calling and local covering but business was small. The market closed at a net rise of 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 4.58d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry. Giza futures closed 6 to 8 points up with spot cotton 7 points higher at 6.79d. Uppers futures gained 6 to 10 points and spot cotton prices improved 8 points at 5.72d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was increased short covering in near months on the Alexandria cotton market. Sakels futures closed 30 to 8 points up and Sakels futures gained 15 to 1? points.

PRICE OUTLOOK.

Messrs. Langley and Co., state:—

The tail wagged the dog last week in New York. Buying at the beginning of the week and, to a lesser extent, selling at the week end was predominantly non-American.

India bought freely on the prospect of a constructive Congress session. But gloomy prognostications by no less a person than Mr. Wallace himself damped enthusiasm. With great prescience Mr. Wallace stated that "a world cotton problem of great magnitude is upon us." "America", he added, "will have 10 million bales to put upon a world market which is apparently needing only 3 or 4 millions."

He did not comment on the undoubted fact that the way not to tackle the problem was to have a 9 cents loan into which would drift millions of bales to be held well over the correct market value relative to the supply in prospect.

Just too unfortunate that 9 cents loan.

PLATITUDES OF PLENTY

Mr. Roosevelt's speech on Monday contained platitudes in plenty but no cotton programme. And platitudes never solved any problem.

Meanwhile, the cotton market is in a jam. Over 8 cents it gets so near cotton as to have nasty forebodings as to the wisdom of advancing further. And below 7 3/4 cents selling dries up because cotton goes into the loan and is not hedged.

Few merchants have taken a more bearish view of cotton values over the last six months than we have and yet around us on all sides we see evidence of long interests.

In India there is a firmly held conviction that New York cannot break 7 1/2 cents and Broach 150. We agree that, provided long interests are not scared into unloading, a break is extremely unlikely. Where markets short a break would be virtually impossible. But markets are not short. They are very definitely long. And markets long on the holding power of a false level loan are built upon a precarious foundation. Already the lessons of the 12 cents loan and an overnight break of nearly 2 cents are forgotten.

SAFE LEVEL.

There is, of course, some safeguard in the price level. But there is nothing in the cotton outlook which we can see to justify other than the most conservative of open speculative positions. Between 7 1/2 and 7 3/4 cents for distants conservative purchases might be recommended but we can have no real confidence in prices until a considerable proportion of the present long interests are liquidated.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Higher (10-26 a.m.)	7.85+05
N. Y. December Lowest (2-58 p.m.)	7.71—09
Liverpool January	4.51+06
Liverpool January Lowest	4.46+01

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Cotton:—Washington uncertainty overhanging present situation market small believe improvement demand will find contracts scarcer later on recommend purchases weak markets

New York:—

Certificated stocks amounts to 72000 are afraid of differences widening first notice-day 24th November with regard to legislation may be sometime before come to an agreement.

Decline caused by liquidation impatient long lack of support absence of buyers awaiting further news legislation.

Quiet market awaiting developments farm legislation.

Compulsory production control doubtful slightly more hedge selling.

Demand is falling off liquidation is on in December legislative action anxiously awaited likely to go lower temporarily.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Freer offering only dragging demand.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 17.

December	7.71—09
January	7.74—08
March	7.81—09
May	7.87—09
July	7.92—09
October	8.01—08
Middling Spot	7.86—09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 17.

December	7.86—04
January	7.88—04
March	7.90—06
Middling Spot	7.97
11 a.m. Ranges—	
December	7.85/7.85
January	7.87/7.87
March	7.95/7.94
Noon Call—	
December	7.81
March	7.90

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,090
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

November	4.44+05
December	4.49+05
January	4.50+05
February	4.52+05
March	4.55+05
April	4.57+05
May	4.60+05
June	4.61+05
July	4.63+05
August	4.64+05
September	4.66+05
October	4.69+05
November	4.70+05
Middling Spot	4.58+05
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
January	4.48
March	4.54

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

F.G.F. Spot	8.17
GIZA—	
Spot	7.14+6.
November	6.33+8.
January	6.43+8.
March	6.54+8.
May	6.59+7.
July	6.66+7.
October	6.78+7.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.09+6.
November	5.74+10
January	5.84+9.
March	5,63+8.
May	5.65+7.
October	5.67+6.
	5.72+8.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

BROACH—	
Full Good (Good staple)	3.70
Fine (Good staple)	3.85
Superfine (Good staple)	4.00
OOMRA—	
Fine No 1 staple)	3.85
Superfine (No 1 staple)	4.00
Choice (No 1 staple)	4.15
BENGAL—	
Good	3.34
Fully Good	3.44
Fine	3.59

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Nov. 17.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton November sellers	£12/13/9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Nov/Dec. sellers	£14/18/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Nov/Dec. sellers	£15/2/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Nov/Dec. sellers	14/5/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Nov/Dec. sellers	£14/0/0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 17.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	41/3
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels November sellers	45/6
Wheat South Australian parcels November sellers	41/9

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 17.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb.	7 1/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 17.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent.

LINSEED OIL

London, Nov. 17.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwts. Dec paid and buyers	26/10 1/2
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Jan/Apr paid and buyers	27

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Nov. 17.

Fair Rio coffee No 7 quality	9 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 157/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 158 on scattered buying. Later on there was osme realising and prices eased off to Rs. 157/6.

OPTION POSITION.

"Trading in the Bombay market last week was brisk. Option positions nowadays are so large that a change in local sentiment necessitates vast quantities of paper contracts being bought by way of protection by operators heavily committed in option sales. Tho option eater must swing with the market. The degree of grace with which he performs that acrobatic feat depends on his foresight in sensing a change in the trend, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

For the most part the trade has remained a spectator.

There is a little more interest on the part of Europe in Karachi styles and a small business is reported in Bombay with Japan but export commitments are smaller than for many years.

Meanwhile, in spite of a world prospective supply of 50 million bales, satisfactory 14's cotton is almost non-existent either in Karachi or Bombay.

LATE CROP

The Indian crop is late. Movement is extremely slow—a fact accounted for partly by the price level but more so by postponement in some Provinces of the collection of land revenues leading to some hope of a possible cancelment of those revenues. We dislike taxes ourselves. But we admit that it is difficult to administer any country without revenue. And even America is discovering that the bills of bureaucratic benevolence must eventually be footed. Simple arithmetic is a minor damnability in life which can be ignored now no more than in the days when individuals and countries depended more on their own abilities to battle and less on the charities of benign administrators. But, Governments having got the world into a mess, it is, we suppose, logical to expect them to get it out.

Because of slow movement the weight of the Indian crop might be felt in March instead of in January.

For the moment we see little in the market either for the merchant of the speculator And still less do we see much prospects of Broach being maintained for any length of time over 165 until a considerable proportion of the Indian crop has been marketed."

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Committee appointed by the A. I. C. C. to enquire about the slump in cotton prices is about to issue a questionare but the whole problem is a complex one; and there seems little hope for any real measures for general recovery.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 6 points but it opened 7 points down. In the local market there was some selling and prices declined to Rs. 156/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	156	12	0
Oomra D/J	141	12	0
Oomra March	141	4	0
Bengal D/J	127	4	0
Bengal March	126	8	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Nov. 18.

M. G. Bengal U.P.—	
Superfine	142
Fine	139
F. Good	136
Good	133

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov 18

Bengal Fine new 136/88
C P 1 new 159/60 Nov +17 Dec +12
C P 2 new 156/57 Nov +12 Dec +7
Arvi new 156/57 Nov +12 Dec +7
Berar new 152/54 old 117/27 Nov +9 Dec +5
Khandesh new 147/48 old 112/17 Nov +4 Dec —4
Jalna Sailu old 117/27
Burwah Sanavad old 117/27
Mathia old 82/102
Broach old 145/49
Punjab 4 F Nov +11/13
Punjab 289 F Nov +62/65
Sindh 4 F new 172/74 Nov +14/15
Sindh N T new 204/07 Nov +45/47
Dec Mr/Ap
Kampala old 287/92 Dec +122
Manza Nov +105

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov 18

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh		656
Central India		11
Barsi and Nagar	76	873
Berar	136	274
Central Provinces	50	142
Total Oomras	262	1,956
Dholera	201	1,683
N W Provinces	167	626
Sind Punjab	1,977	42,580
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar	153	4,931
Westerns Northerns	2	725
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		809
American		317
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,065	78,113
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		268
Total	4,827	133,426

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 12th Nov

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	385	19,251
Japan and China	12	53,724
Coast Ports		17,115
Up-country by Rail		63,553
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		809
Total	397	154,452

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 16th November	2,282
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	128,599
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	129,430
Decrease	831

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

The Local Share Bazar remained entirely closed today being Kartiki Purnima, a Hindu Holiday.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 17.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amr. Water Works Com.	14
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	43
Amr. Forn. Power Gold D. 5 p.c.	60
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	28
Electric P. and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	48
Electric Bond Common	12
United Corpn.	6
United Power and Light	4
Northern S. Power A.	14
American Tel. and Tel.	149
Western Union Telg.	28 3/4
Erie Rly.	8
Great North Pfd. Rly.	27
New York Central Rly.	19
Southern Pacific Rly.	20
Allis Chalmers	46
Westing Airbrake	27
Amr. Water Works Pfd.	84
Japanese 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	77 1/4
Ludlum Steel	19
National Steel	63
Republic Steel	18 1/2
United States Steel	56 1/2
United States Smelting	64
Anaconda Copper Mining	30
Int. Nickel of Canada	43
Chrysler Motors	64
General Motors	36 3/4
General Electric	40 1/2
Union Carbide	70 1/4
Barnsdall Oil	14
Socony Oil	15 3/4X
St. Oil of N.J. Oil	48
Chase Bank	32
National City Bank	29 1/4
Douglas Aircraft	34
Inland Steel	64
Japanese 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	68

Featureless and dull market. Turnover 760,000 shares. Amr. Tel and Tel. has declared a dividend of dol 2 1/4 ex dividend on 14-12-1937.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. have issued the following report dated London 27th October:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,406,625 on October 20th, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £2,650,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the week. There was a large general demand and prices were maintained at a premium over dollar exchange parity ranging from 1 1/2d. to 3d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from midday on the 18th instant to midday on the 25th instant:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£1,141,421
British West Africa	208,977
Tanganyika Territory	11,438
Kenya	5,001
Australia	274,451
New Zealand	35,728
British India	287,480
British Guiana	9,533
Venezuela	22,551
France	54,447
Germany	3,046
Netherlands	24,565
Switzerland	45,606
Other countries	8,407
	£2,132,651

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£ 307,930
Argentina	1,499,068
British India	4,020
Finland	23,111
France	206,481
Netherlands	629,636
Switzerland	316,500
Austria	98,000
Yugoslavia	421,784
Italy	5,625
Syria	8,725
Egypt	3,000
Luxemburg	2,620
Other countries	210
	£3,526,710

The s.s. "Cathay" which sailed from Bombay on October 23rd carries gold to the value of about £126,000.

SILVER.

Movements in prices during the past week were negligible and the market continued to be quiet.

Offerings were again moderate and consisted mainly of sales by the Indian Bazaars and a little speculative reselling, these being offset by bear covering purchases and some demand for American trade purposes.

Neither buyers nor sellers show any inclination to press the market, which presents a steady appearance at the present level.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from midday on the 18th instant to midday on the 25th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Japan	£9,230
New Zealand	1,395
France	8,234
Belgium	6,300
Other countries	1,266
	£26,425

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£69,575
Canada	11,622
Egypt	5,450
France	6,527
Denmark	5,020
Norway	1,132
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,390
Aden	25,850
Palestine	1,850*
Irish Free State	6,783*
Other countries	2,141
	£137,340

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Yesterday London gold prices declined further by 1 1/2d. to £6-19-10. London/Paris Exchange rate was 28 points lower at 147.16. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was placed at 4.98 15/16. London silver market registered a decline of 1/16d. to 19 5/8d. for spot and forward quotation was down 1/8d. to 19 1/2d. America bought while continent and speculators sold. Business was small and the market was quiet. Later on America bought 1/16d. over the fixed rate and the tone was steady. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed unchanged Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1,2 1/4.

The local market was quiet but steady with the scattered selling in silver while gold market was steady with some short covering.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	9	0
Kartak	34	9	3
Magsar	34	9	6

SILVER

Ready	50	1	0
Kartak	50	1	6
Magsar	50	3	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 17.

Spot	19 5/8
Forward	19 1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 17.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6-19-10

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Nov. 17.

November	44.45
December	44.90
March	44.75

LONDON METALS

London, Nov. 17.

Copper	£39 11 3
Spelter	£18 5 0
Lead	£17 8 9
Tin	£188 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Nov. 18.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-7-6
Standard copper cash 3 months	£39-12-6
Electrolytic copper	£46-0-0
Tone:—Irregular.	

N. Y. COPPER

New York, Nov. 17.

July	9.35c.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Yesterday all foreign wheat markets were firm on reports of damage and threats to the Argentine crops and improved demand from the Continent. According private estimates the linseed crop is 16 1/2 lakhs tons but there is more disposition to await official report due early next month. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate demand and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7 12 0
Wheat January	5 6 0
Wheat May	5 1 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Nov. 17.

December	£12-2-6.

Groundnuts & Seeds

Bombay, Nov. 18.

The local seeds market remained closed to-day being "Kartiki Purnima."

Argentine Linseed

Buenos Aires, Nov. 17.

February	14.89+23
March	14.96

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Nov. 17.

December	0.94 7/8+5
May	0.95 1/8+4 5/8
July	88 3/4+4

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

December	97 7/8+1 7/8d.
March	95 3/4+2 3/4d.
May	95 3/4+3d.

New York Sugar

New York, Nov. 17.

December	2.34+1.
March	2.35+1.
May	2.36+1.
July	2.37 unchgd.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Nov. 17.

SAKEL—	
November	14.97+30
January	14.28+18.
March	13.88+ 8.
ASHMOUNI—	
December	9.79+15.
February	9.72+11.
GIZA—	
November	11.3+15.
January	11.89+13.
March	11.92+13.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Dec. 145 Jan. 150 March 153 May 159 at Cross Rate 4.99 15/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 157/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.54 Rs. 40 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 157/8—New York May 7.87 Rs. 17 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.99 15/16.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 18.

B. C. RATES—

T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 266 1/4
Bank's buying T T 264

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,101
Bank's buying T T 1,121

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 79 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 92

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.99 5/8 17th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 18th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 18th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 18th instant
Java/London 8.99 7/8 18th instant.
London/Paris 147.16 17th instant.
London/Belgium 29.38 3/4 17th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.60 3/4 17th instant.
London/Berlin 12.37 3/4 17th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 17th inst ant.
London/New York 5.00.32 17th instant.
London/Amsterdam 9.02 1/8 17th instant.
London/Italy 95.15 17th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-19-11 1/2 16th instant.
Gold £6-19-10 17th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 11/16 16th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 17th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 16th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 17th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 16th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 17th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 16th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 17th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 16th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 17th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Nov. 17.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80
3 1/2 per cent	94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	114 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	109 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	
Steady	63/9

RESERVE BANK RATE.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent per annum.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 17.

Rupee Paper 5 1/2 per cent	£73
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£80
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931	£94 1/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£76 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111 1/4
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£12 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£88
National Bank of India	£42 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 17.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	5.00.32
Paris	147.16
Berlin	12.37 3/4
Madrid	79.00
Amsterdam	9.02 1/8
Brussels	29.39 3/4
Milan	95.15
Berne	21.60 3/4
Prague	142.37

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 17-11-37	4575000	4041000
Receipts Yesterday 17-11-37	20000	33000
Exports to date 17-11-37	2207000	2032000
Stock at Ports 12-11-37	3234000	2864000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-11-37	2385000	2342000
Stock at Liverpool 12-11-37	781000	801000
Visible Supply 12-11-37	7199000	6554000
Quantity in sight 12-11-37	8018000	7420000
Quantity out of sight 12-11-37	3698000	4118000

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov. 18.

November	228.50—40
March	227.50—140
May	228.10—90

RAW COTTON SITUATION

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR INDIAN COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

We have had another week of dull and uninteresting markets, with trading on a small scale. President Roosevelt made his much awaited speech on Monday of this week but from the reports which have reached this market, what he said might as well have been dispensed with for all the good it was in clearing up the difficulties of the present situation. Markets continue in the doldrums. This is particularly the case with cotton. When it suits him the American farmer sells his cotton and when the price does not attract he turns the cotton into the Loan. Meantime exports from America continue on quite a satisfactory scale in spite of the poor offtake for the Far East. Last week's weekly figures showed that exports to the Far East are now about 4 lacs of bales behind last year whilst those to Europe are up by 6 lacs giving a nett gain all over of about 2 lacs of bales. We understand quite a large export business has been done for future months with Europe whore spinners have been filling up their requirements with cheap cotton. This does not improve the outlook for the offtake of Indian cotton outside this country once our crop does move.

POOR DEMAND.

In Bombay the market has again moved within very narrow limits. Export demand has been exceedingly poor. Indian Mills have been moderately interested but the position so far as consumption is concerned has not been improved by the unfortunate strikes which have broken out in Ahmedabad. The basis of Indian Staple varieties tends to harden but the market for shorter varieties has not yet been properly tested as arrivals in the interior are as yet very small. This is not surprising for the Oomra crop is late this year and the price is so unattractive to the farmer he is not keen to bring his cotton to market. To form a sound opinion on the cotton market is not easy on most occasions but this season we are finding it much more difficult than usual. Admittedly the outlook for Indian cotton is anything but bright. Everyone knows that the world supply of cotton far exceeds requirements but this factor has been known for some time and is probably already discounted in the present low level of price, and for this reason we cannot see prices going much lower. On the other hand exporters have a record low quantity of business on their looks and a good average Indian crop has yet to be marketed at a time when the prospects are poor for finding an outlet for that portion of our crop which is grown for the export market. Takings by Japan for many reasons must be much smaller than usual and what that country does take will be taken slowly. Europe appears to have filled up much of its requirements from the cheap American market leaving less to be taken from India. The best chance for Indian cotton is that perhaps by the time our cotton does move freely to market, the weight of the movement of the American crop will be over, which should lead to an easing in the pressure to sell over there After all, cotton undoubtedly is cheap and unless there should be an improvement in values between now and next Spring, at that time there should be appreciable reductions in the acreage of next year's cotton crops.

NEW VARIETY OF COTTON IN JALGAON

(From A Correspondent)

Jalgaon, Nov 17

A new variety of cotton has been evolved at the Jalgaon Cotton Research Station. The cotton is named as, "Jarila". This type of cotton is long-stapled, wilt-resistant and can successfully beat Broach Cotton. Demonstrations of Jarilla cotton were held at Phupnagari and Pimpale cattle farms. The advantages of growing the new variety were explained to the cultivators who were impressed by the complete absence of wilt infection. More than 200 acres have been sown with the new variety at Phupnagari a village near Jalgaon.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Wheat	6,090	cwts.
Linseed	2,620	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustarseeds	114	cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,280	cwts.
Poppyseed	208	cwts.
Groundnuts	13,247	cwts.
Castorseed	62	cwts.
Rice	5,874	cwts.
Myrabollams	1,961	cwts.
Cottonseed	1,225	cwts.
Mowraseed	81	cwts.
Gram	2,942	cwts.
Joowar	1,914	cwts.
Maize	51	cwts.
Barley	189	cwts.
Bajree	4,546	cwts.
Indian Sugar	25,563	cwts.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 158 1/4; highest 158 3/4; lowest 158 1/4; closing 158 3/4.

Oomra D/J. op. 142; highest 143; lowest 142; closing 143.

Oomra March op. 142 1/4; highest 142 3/4; lowest 141 3/4; closing 142 3/4.

Bengal D/J. op. 127; highest 127; low 126 3/4; closing 127.

Bengal March op. 126 3/4; highest 127 lowest 126 1/2; closing 127.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-11-37) Rs. 2 1/4.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-12-37) Rs. 7 1/2.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 17

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The Bombay Chronicle

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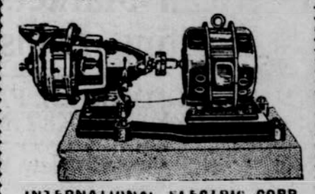
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CORP
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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1937

Strike Situation Improves

Two Mills Resume Work

Wage Cuts To Be Restored: Owners' Agreement With Labour Association?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

AHMEDABAD: November 18.

THE STRIKE SITUATION IS IMPROVING. THERE HAS BEEN NO ADDITION TO THE NUMBER OF STRIKERS.

Two Mills Open.

IN THE AREA TO WHICH SEC. 144 APPLIES, TWO MILLS RESUMED NORMAL WORK.

A large crowd surrounded the Raipur Mill weavers in a gully this morning. After the crowds were cleared, the Raipur Mill workers joined work.

"Red Flag" Meeting

THE "RED FLAG" UNION HELD A MEETING OUTSIDE THE MUNICIPAL LIMIT. STRIKERS ARE INSTRUCTED TO CONCENTRATE ON CHAWLS AND WORKING-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AREAS.

The strikers were exhorted not to resume work.

THE SPEAKERS PROTESTED AGAINST THE PROMULGATION OF SECTION 144.

Ruse On Workers

Handbills were issued by the "Red Flag" Union to give incorrect information that strikes have taken place in several other mills, which are actually working or observing holiday; the object being to extend the strike and keep away the workers of these mills.

Wage Cuts To Be Restored

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 18

Quiet prevails to-day in the mill area as a number of the mills are closed on account of the Hindu holiday. While one more mill on strike was attempting to work this morning the strikers attempted to call out the operatives of another mill to strike.

Meanwhile the Labour Association and the Mill-owners' Association have come to an agreement to induce the mills to restore all cuts since January 1935, when the Delhi Agreement was concluded by the intervention of Gandhiji pending interim recommendations of the Labour Enquiry Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to whom the Labour Association have submitted their case for increase in wages varying from 25 to 50 per cent. with a minimum wage of Rs. 35 per month.—A. P.

WHY RESTRICT CIVIL LIBERTY?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 17.

The Secretary, Ahmedabad Tenants Conference requested the Law Minister, Bombay, as follows:—Highly aggrieved by the unjustified order under Sec. 144. The order not explaining definite boundaries seems misleading. It is non-hasty as few incidents of terror occurred.

It is unnecessary restraining of civil liberty of the whole of the population in the whole city. Propaganda meetings for the Tenants' Conference were to be dropped. Therefore we hope urgent withdrawal of the order.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN NAGPUR MILL

3,000 Workmen Involved In Dispute With Authorities

NAGPUR, Nov. 18.

A deadlock has arisen in the Rajnandgaon mill situation following the Rajnandgaon Mill Majoor Union's notice to the management that unless the management agrees to grant the 1934 wages to the workers as agreed in September last, the workers will go on strike from December 1.

The Union further contends that, "certain officers indulged in assaults on workmen and 21 workers of the plant department were wrongfully dismissed."

Mr. M. R Hatfield, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rajnandgaon Mills arrived at Rajnandgaon yesterday. He is reported to have informed Mr. Rulker, the Union, the present and other workmen's representatives that the notice has amounted almost to the holding of a pistol over the head of the management and so long as it stands the management is not prepared to consider the grievances.

About 3,000 workmen are involved in the dispute.—United Press.

Subhas Flies To Europe

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose left for Europe by K. L. M. 'plane at 9-45 a.m.

There was a large crowd at the Dum Dum Aerodrome including his brother Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and several other prominent Congressmen to see him off.—A. P

GOVT. INTERFERENCE AND INDUSTRIAL STRIKE

"Departure From Policy Of Congress"

The Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party issued the following resolution passed at the annual general meeting of the Party, for publication:—

"This meeting views with grave concern the interference by the Congress Government against the workers in industrial strikes, and is of opinion that such interference constitutes a departure from the Congress policy of guaranteeing to the workers their right to combine, to strike and to picket peacefully, for the protection of their interests.

"It is further of opinion that the increasing unrest among industrial labour in the Bombay City and the other parts of the Presidency is primarily a manifestation of the exceedingly difficult conditions under which they have to work and specially the low wage-level.

"It therefore welcomes the appointment of the Textile Wages Inquiry Committee by the Bombay Congress Ministry and express the hope that its recommendations will result in substantial relief to the workers from their present grave plight."

Sec. 144 Embarrasses Tenants' Meetings

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 17.

The Secretary Ahmedabad Tenants Conference has requested the Law Minister, Bombay as follows:—

Highly aggrieved by the unjustified order under Section 144. As it does not explain definite boundaries, it is misleading. Its promulgation is rather hasty as few incidents of terror are noted. It is unnecessary to restrain the civil liberty of the whole population. Propaganda meetings for Tenants Conference have got to be dropped. Pray for urgent withdrawal.

CAR PROCESSION PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY

BELGAUM, Nov. 17.

The car procession of Vithoba with music was peacefully taken to-day before the Sherkhan Mosque of Shahapur adjoining town of Sangli.

The Superintendent of Police, Rao Saheb Kulkarni and the Magistrate, Mr. Gokhale, and an armed police party headed the procession.—A. P.

Late Govind P. Nair, who crashed near Rown, France, on the first stage of his flight, receiving a garland from Madam Hari Prasad Shatu, before he took off from Croydon airport.

HYDERABAD MINT DACOITY SUSPECT

Police Take Loiterer Into Custody: Stolen Notes Recovered

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 18.

The Hyderabad C.I.D. were successful in tracing one Balliah in connection with the mysterious burglary committed in Hyderabad Mint, which involved a sum of Rs. 60,000 in currency notes of ten rupee denominations. It is stated the C.I.D. police effected the arrest of Balliah last night, while he was loitering on the road behind the Mint. On search of the person, of the accused 13 notes of the C. D. series were found and notes worth Rs. 59,750 were recovered at Kabadiguda on information supplied by the accused. Only twelve notes it is stated are missing and these were cashed by the accused at Secunderabad.

The accused was placed before the City Magistrate this morning and was remanded to police custody for further investigations.

REVENUE REMISSION IN C. P.

Ministers' Appeal For Public Support

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail)

"The Congress Government has come to stay" said the Hon'ble Dr. Khare during his tour in the rural areas of Mahakosal "and we will not take rest unless we achieve complete national independence. We are public servants first and last. We have no special attachment to our offices. We can come out of the offices at any moment if the Congress so wishes."

Dr. Khare said that he was much worried about the condition of the village population. He had announced the Government's decision to grant 12-1/2 per cent. reduction in land revenue to peasants of small holdings and 25 per cent. reduction in the grazing fee and special reduction in rates of irrigation as also special concession to tenants in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Jubbulpore and Akola districts.

Pandit Dwaraka Prasad Mishra explained the limited sources of revenue and complained about the top-heavy burden of general administration, which absorbed 2/3 of the Province's revenue. He appealed to the people to share the difficulties of the Ministers, sympathise with their position and support their activities.

Revenue Minister Mr. Gole emphasised the need for communal harmony. He also drew an outline of the Prohibition move of the Congress and said that the move was a blessing to the rural population in particular.

Pandit D. P. Mishra announced the establishment of a dispensary at Katangi.—United Press

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' POSITION IN CONGRESS RAJ

Right To Participate In Political Activities Conceded

DOHAD, (By Mail).

The Government of Bombay have cancelled the previous Government orders which prohibited Municipal employees from participating in political activities. They have also cancelled the previous orders which stated. "A tendency has been recently observed on the part of some local bodies to support or to express sympathy with the advocate of the Civil Disobedience movement or promoters of movement directed against the authority of the Government."

20 SIKHS ACQUITTED OF RIOTING CHARGE

SHEIKHUPURA, Nov. 18.

Twenty Sikhs who were undergoing trial at the court of Mohammad Afzal Magistrate, for rioting on the occasion of the Sikh Diwan at Jandiala, have been acquitted.

The case of 24 Muslims who were arrested on the same occasion for rioting comes up on November 20 for hearing.—A. P.

Scindia's Services To Nation

Walchand On Help Rendered To Other Shipping Companies

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE DEPLORED

An ordinary general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company was held this morning at Sudama House, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Board of Directors, surveying the working of the Company said:—

I hope it is your pleasure that I should take, as usual, the Report and the accounts, already sent to you, as read.

Before I turn to the Balance Sheet, it is my sad duty to say that since we met last, the iron hand of death has removed from amongst us one of our most amiable and ablest colleagues, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, whose great services to the Company from its very inception and whose valuable work in the cause of Indian shipping, will always form an important chapter in the history of India's struggle to build up an Indian merchant navy. I fully associate myself with all that your Directors have said about his work in the Report sent to you and I am sure that Indian shipping will always look upon his work, either as a member of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, or as a Legislator, or as a distinguished citizen with gratitude in the years to come.

It will be observed from the Balance Sheet that excepting for the small sum of Rs. 1,42,671, the entire amount of Rs. 60 lacs has been received and I may add that the amount of the unpaid bills now stands only at about Rs. 19,908 which it is hoped will be received before long.

MARINE INSURANCE FUND.

There is no change in the amount to the credit of the Investment Reserve Account. As regards the Marine Insurance Fund, it will be readily recognised that it should be substantially increased now that the Company has been carrying its own risk to the extent of 12½ per cent. over its entire fleet which is increasing and your Directors have therefore recommended to appropriate the sum of Rs. 250,000 to the credit of that Fund.

The liquid position of the Company, apart from the amount invested in the Subsidiary Companies, stands at about Rs. 88 lacs, but I would like to point out that in addition to the sum of about Rs. 15 lacs, and 36 thousand already paid towards the cost of the new tonnage as on the 30th June, about Rs. 42 lacs are to be paid towards the cost of the three new steamers and the new premises of the Company.

Although the political conditions of the world, during the year under review, led to a substantial increase in the rates of freight in all world trades, they did not appreciably affect the rates prevailing in the coastal trade of India. There was only a small increase in the basic rate of freight from the beginning of this year as compared with the rate of the previous year, and in view of the rise in the operating costs in the working of a steamship company, this small increase alone would not have contributed to the result shown in the Balance Sheet.

We had fortunately the same good circumstances this year as existed last year, namely, the large exports of rice from Burma to Indian ports, and the absence of the intrusion of outside tonnage except that of the Japanese steamer 'Alice Moller' in the coastal trade quoting low uneconomic rates.

Moreover the shipping companies and the shippers co-operated in their common interest in evolving a scheme of rationalising fixtures at Burma ports, which not only eliminated wasteful berthings, but also met effectively the requirements of the trade. All these circumstances contributed to the working result of the Company as reflected in the Balance Sheet, and I am sure you will consider it as satisfactory.

Indianisation of Service

The policy of Indianising the sea service of the Company has received the same active support of your Directors as in the previous years. The Company has given altogether employment to 45 duly qualified ex-cadets of the "Dufferin" as Officers on their steamers up-to-date and to-day 24 cadets are serving as apprentices and 33 as Officers in its comparatively small fleet. According to the latest figures available, out of the 61 ex-cadets who have been serving as Officers on board the steamer of various lines, 33 are serving as officers in the Scindia Line alone or a little over 54 per cent.

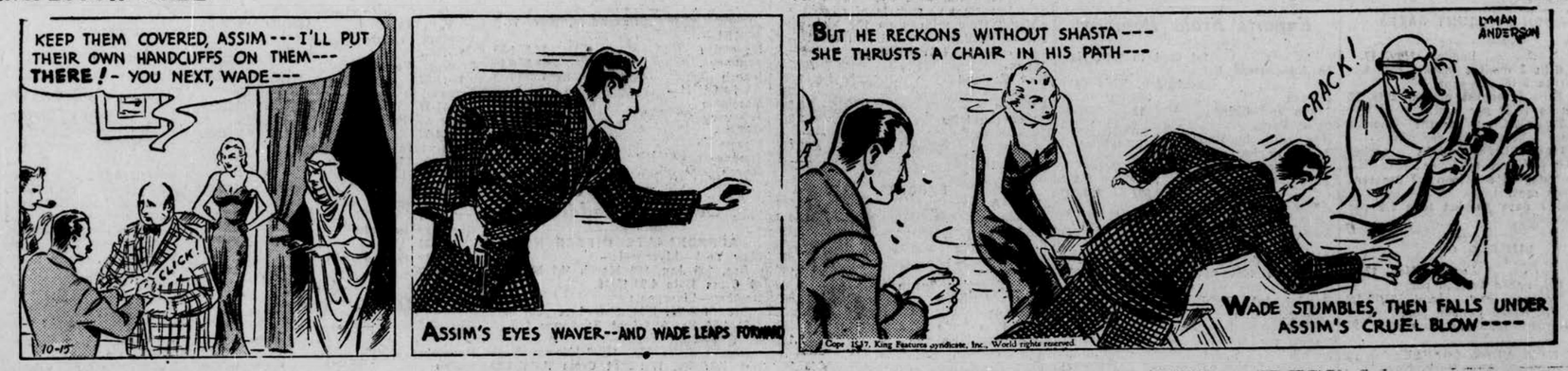
Instead of welcoming this splendid response and recognising this substantial help which this Company has been giving for years past, in singular contrast to the apathetic—if not hostile—attitude of the British Shipping Companies, to the appeal of the Government of India to help them in achieving the object of the Training Ship "Dufferin," viz the building up of an Indian personnel for the sea-service, it is to be deeply deplored that Mr. Dow, a responsible Secretary of the Government of India, should have the temerity to say openly in the Legislative Assembly that the Scindia Company "desire large pool of unemployed officers" so that that Company "can resist the demand for better terms from their own Officers" and that it is the Scindia Company that have done everything they can to undermine "the confidence of the public" in regard to the question of employment of ex-cadets of the "Dufferin" as Officers.

I must vehemently protest against these unwarranted and mis-

(Continued on page 11 Col. 1)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE "THE BLACK"


KEEP THEM COVERED, ASSIM --- I'LL PUT THEIR OWN HANDCUFFS ON THEM--- THERE! - YOU NEXT, WADE---
CLICK!
10-15
ASSIM'S EYES WAVER--AND WADE LEAPS FORWARD
BUT HE RECKONS WITHOUT SHASTA--- SHE THRUSTS A CHAIR IN HIS PATH---
LYMAN ANDERSON
CRACK!
WADE STUMBLES, THEN FALLS UNDER ASSIM'S CRUEL BLOW----
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